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JUST LIKE JAWAHAR

On the occasion of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Children Variety Show—A child from the group of dancers had to garland him—Somebody helped her to come down from the stage, and Panditji helped her by standing up and lowering his neck—The child garlanded the Child—like Jawaharlal, and both of them were lit up with smiles!

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ROLE OF ALASKA IN COMING CONFLICT

(Pages 4 & 5)

Our Serial Story

6TH INSTALMENT

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Thorroldan Priory, a grim old house at the edge of the North Yorkshire moors is the centre of a grim and baffling mystery. A hound howls; a stranger arrives. This man, magerison, takes up his quarters in the place. He has some hold over Thorrold the master of the Priory. He presumes on this to tell Dorothy Thorrold, the old man's granddaughter, that he intends to make her his wife.

Magerison proves, and forces Thorrold to admit that John Barnaby who has worked as a servant in the Priory, is in reality the next heir, and Dorothy's brother.

Looking for the hound Barnaby is shot in the shoulder by someone hiding in Hound's Pasture, a field in which a treasure hidden by monks, is said to be buried. The wound turns out to have been caused by a diamond, not a bullet.

A duck shot in Hound's Pasture has its crop filled with germs worth two thousand pounds. While examining them Magerison is attacked—by a ghostly monk, says Dorothy who saw the thing "materialise" behind nim. He is knocked unconscious and the jewels are stolen.

Dorothy now betrays her love for him. Together they resolve to solve the mystery.

No one is found in the locked room in which the attack was made, but while searching a spectral figure of a monk is seen. Magerison fires at it but it is not harmed! Dorothy accidentally grips a carved boss of oak and she and Magerison fall together through a secret aperture in the wall. Old Thorrold bursts open the study door and Igod, his confidential servant, and he quarrel, Igod accuses his master of being a murderer!

Meanwhile Magerison and Dorothy Thorrold explore the place into which *they fell on the opening of the secret panel. They find themselves in a deserted lead mine galley beneath the Priory. Igod and Thorrold baffled by the pair's disappearance, decide to* join forces. While they are talking Richard Leathley, Thorrold's enemy suddenly appears—seemingly from nowhere!

CHAPTER XVI
RICHARD LEATHLEY IS CONFOUNDED

Thorrold and Igod looked like men taken in typhus and at the point of death—their features seemed so plastic and livid as to be actually repulsive. Richard Leathley, Thorrold's deadly enemy, the mysterious pivot on which the whole of the weird history of Thorroldan Priory for the last 30 years had turned, was at last before them in the flesh.

Whatever cause for fear Thorrold had, Leathley's evil grin accentuated it.

'So we meet face to face again. Thorrold", his tones were grim, "for the first time in a generation! I can't say that your welcome is either fraternal or exuberant. Surely to goodness you're not so scared of me that you need look like a corpse? What's become of the Thorrold of former days, eh?"

"How—how did you get in here?" Thorrold's voice was thick and far down in his throat.

'That's my business", was Leathley's smiling answer. 'You haven't replied to what I asked. Thorrold! Let me repeat—what's got you down to your knees? Where's the truculent—ah—scoundrel who's defied me all these years? Learned sense, eh? He's decided that a simple existence—at a price—is better than a complicated one—at a cost; is that it. Thorrold?"

"You think I'm afraid of you?"

'Don't bluster—I'm sure you are!"

"Well—what do you want?" Leathley grinned.

"You'd better have asked, what have you come to take?' Thorrold! My answer to that question would be what you have known it would be for 30 years—ever since that night, you remember, that you——"

Thorrold raised his arms shakily, as though to ward off a vicious blow at his face.

'Don't—for the—the love of heaven don't".

Leathley sneered.

"Fastidious as ever, eh? Right, I mustn't offend your susceptibilities, I suppose. You think me crude no doubt; I'll try to correct the trait, what time I'm dealing with you—will that satisfy you?"

Thorrold did not answer the enigmatic query. Only old Igod spoke.

"Tha' hell-hound. that'! What's tha' gotten up thee sleeve? What's tha' gettin' at? What's tha' want. Leathley?"

Richard Leathley ignored the old fellow save for a shrugging of his shoulders and a sarcastic smile. He sharpened his wits once more against the steel of Thorrold's agonised spirit.

"Does my arrangement suit your supreme highness?" he taunted. "Would the magnificent Thorrold of Thorroldan Priory, squire of Thewle and Lord of the Manor of Thorroldan and God above knows what else beside—condescend—condescend mark you—to come down to the level of an ordinary sort of ruffian? In short, should we declare a truce and discuss a settlement? Think it over, Thorrold; a capitulation to me will be a much easier fate for you than—a bowling out by Magerison!"

That stung the master of Thorroldan

"Magerison—wh-what do you know of him?"

'Again the wrong question, Thorrold! it's what does the swine know about me! He knows all there is to be known. I think; that's just where the devilish awkwardness of the position lies! Don't you—you see—?"

Then Thorrold did an amazing thing. He flung back his head, colour rushed back to his cheeks—and he laughed and laughed until tears came into his eyes.

Strangely enough old Igod soon became affected by the same merriment. For a moment or so he had stood, dumbfounded, gazing alternately at his master and at Leathley; now a wintry smile nipped at his cackling "Eeh-eeh-eeh!"

Gone was Leathley's arrogance; his poise and aplomb went with it shifty eyed and awkward he stepped from foot to foot and his fingers began to twitch; his face to grey. The laughter of Thorrold was Homeric; that of Igod that of a Satyr. Leathley, of whom two men had lived half a lifetime in fear was in that one strange period of satanical mirth transformed into the veriest Igod it was who retaliated this time he was not to be ignored.

"See—see, tha' asks, eh? Yis, we see, Mister Richard Leathley! Tha's browt dahn t' thee marrow bones an' all, eh? Eeh-eeh-eeh tha's flum moxed properly an' all!" Igod cracked his bony knuckles and appeared. in a moment to throw off his thick cloak of age, to stand where he had stood thirty long years before that night; a sturdy Yorkshire servingman, whole heartedly pledged to his master's cause; 'Tha's tell't on it yessel that Magerison can bowl we twain aht; then. tha's damn fule enow t' blurt aht that he knaws all theer is t' be knawn abahat thee—eeh-eeh-eeh! Lord's sakes alive—tha's—tha's fahled thee nest an' proper. Dosta not see that t' Maister and Aa dosna fear ye a minute longer—"

"For the simple reason, Leathley, that Magerison, and I think I have taken his measure correctly, is of that type which is damnably hard to convince otherwise than that stern morality alone pays in the long run". Thorrold's voice was perfectly steady. "You pitiful thing Leathley! Really I'm sorry for you! And I'm beginning to feel shame for myself! To think of it—just to think of it! Here I am, a man who has—I confess it—lived in mortal dread of your very name—so supremely placed now, that—that I'm going to tell you what I intend doing. Your reign of terror is ending—mine beginning, will teach you something, Richard Leathley!"

And Thorrold, quite calm, carefully seated himself and clasped his white hands over the head of his stick.

Leathley's tall figure—he was a black bearded wild eyed man, dressed shabbily in garb something like that worn at work-a-day times by gamekeepers wilted. He had not much to say, but all he did say was woefully to the point.

'Yes, you—you are right", he muttered. "Magerison knows—in the end he'll tell!"

"Aye, aye, thou dog thou's held the maister nuder thee thumb all this long time an' all 'cos why? 'Cos ye knew he darn't tell on ye, Leathley. Nah another knows o'ye rottenness, an' ye says it yersel—he'll tell—tha's forced like an owld dog fox t' earth, eh?"

'Stalemate I think", admitted Leathley.

"Checkmate, I think", smiled Thorrold. Leathley's sullen and hang-dog silence made another admission for him. Then—

'Now that the air is cleared somewhat Leathley Thorrold went on, "I'll be able to discuss—ah—affairs without fear, I think! So you came for the treasure to-night, eh?"

Leathley nodded, looking transfixed at the master of Thorroldan's confident mask of a face.

'Thought so! And you'll have to go without it, Leathley, even as you had to go without the minor part of it you thought so certainly was yours—that cropful of stones that was in the duck you shot in Hound's Pasture!"

"You— you know of that?"

"Why, certainly, man! Do you take me to be so great a fool as all that? I've known for years that every November, when that certain kind of duck lands on this coast from the Baltic you've shot 'em in Hound's Pasture as soon as they've fed for the first time after landing. Strangely enough, generations of those birds have filled their crops with gems, *found hereabouts: where exactly I don't know; neither do you, Richard Leathley! The fact remains, however,* that they get scattered stones from the monks' treasure with which to grind their food—I've known you've kept at arm's length all these years simply because I never interferred with—with your—er—peculiar sport. It provided you with such an income you see Leathley, that I knew it paid better than—than the blackmailing you would undoubtedly have practiced on me, otherwise".

There was a moment's silence.

"You are telling me, Thorrold", Leathley's voice was hoarse, 'that you don't know where the treasure is hidden—you tell me that?"

Thorrold's brows arched and he smiled.

"Precisely—my poor fool!" he chuckled "I've never even bothered my head to loof for it. Why should I? I've got quite sufficient for my needs; I don't see the fun in digging up half the countryside for the matter of a little more".

"You haven't got the treasure? You don't know—its—its hiding place?"

'I've told you no, once Leathley!"

"Then why in God's name did you—commit murder to get your hands on it thirty years ago?"

And Thorrold seemed suddenly to become like Igod. Age was no longer his enemy; he was very strong.

"The passion you betray, my dear Leathley", he murmured, "and the words you use prove to me that you have convinced youreslf of something I have suddenly realised is altogether a lie of your own making—you have been trapped, my good Leathley—trapped you hear?" Igod bent forward listening. Leathley's face, for some peculiar reason was becoming drawn. 'Yes, trapped—like the rat you are! I did not commit murder, Leathley—thank God I realise it now, you dog! You committed murder, Leathley—you murdered him there, in that—that hole. Ah, God above me, I—I can see it all now—you did it—you did it!" Thorrold got to his feet shaking as in a frenzy. Igod's expression was terrible, and he made, like an old gaunt cat, softly toward the baffled and terrified stranger. "You killed him Leathley"—Thorrold's voice was almost a shriek—"and self-confessed almost, you're here with me.. you did it—that murder—and put the blame on me....you killed him—to get your hands on the treasure of Hound's Pasture you scoundrel!"

If ever guilt was in man's eyes before, it now was in thoseof Richard Leathley. Aghast and trembling he staggered back—his hand searching—searching.....

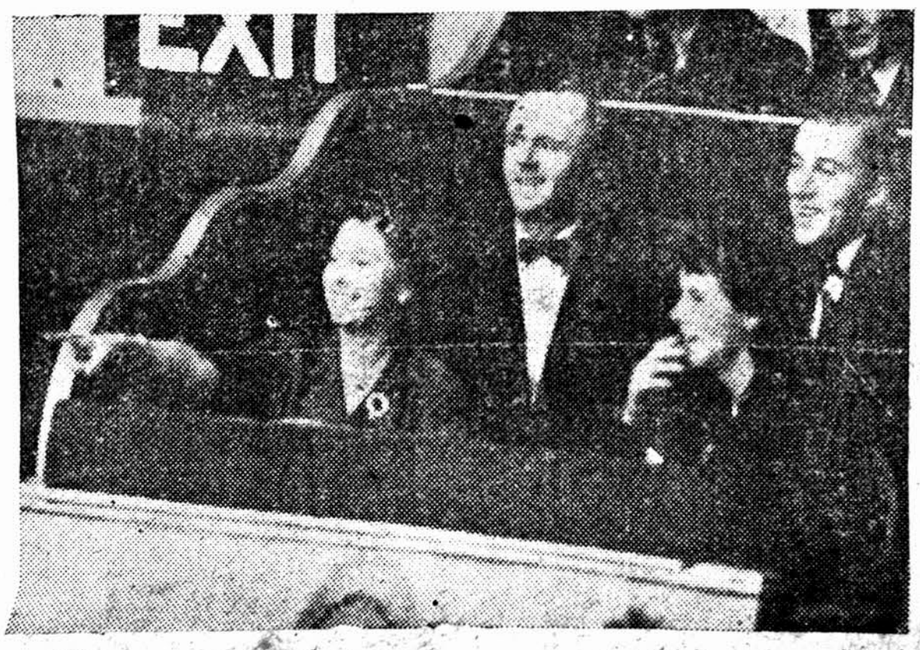
Igod understood and said so.

"Look out maister! He's feeling for t' spring o' some secret panel or t'other so's he'll be able to get away—look out! No. Aa'll settle him first!"

And Igod acted on his sudden decision. He leapt for Leathley's throat and caught at it. Together the two fell, struggling madly.

Igod slowly strangled the man: slowly was blotting out the light of day for ever from his eyes—so slowly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Princess Elizabeth animatedly watching a scene during the performance of Betram Mills Circus..

Englishmen and Americans planned a contest to see who could assemble a 'plane in the quickest time. Three hours after the start, an Englishman went across and asked the Americans how they were getting on.

"Not too bad," answered an American. "Six more bolts and we'll be finished.... How are you going?"

'Pretty well," said the Englishman. 'Six more chits to get signed and we'll be able to start".

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BELIEVE IT OR NOT.
THAT THE MAHASABHA HAS FIXED A TRADE MARK FOR THEIR PARTY MEMBERSHIP.
TRADE MARK
THAT TRUMAN'S NEW DEAL IS NOT TO KILL THE BEAR ON HUNGRY STOMACH. AND.....
.... LABOUR IN AMERICA WILL BECOME CAPITALIST UNDER HIS NEW DEAL.
LABOUR
CAPITAL

WANTED NEW DEAL FOR MUSIC

PT. OMKARNATH'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

That the fame and glory of a nation rested not only on its material wealth and military strength but also on its culture. music, literature and arts, was the declaration made by Pandit Omkarnath Thakur presiding on the 22nd anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya conducted by Prof. Baburao Gokhale on Sunday the 9th inst. at Blavatsky Lodge

Commending the progress shown by the Vidyalaya, Panditji said that the success achieved by this school as also many others in this country was but the culmination of the arduous efforts of Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, who founded the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, and activities of other pioneers in the field. The knowledge of music was for long the close preserve of a few professional musicians who commanded little or no respect in society and received little patronage from the public. Panditji made a touching reference to an incident in 1895 when the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar gave a concert before a select audience in Kalyan. After exhibiting the best of his art for over four hours, Pandit Paluskar was given a Dakshina of only four annas. Outraged at this disrespect shown to the art of music, and realizing that the incident merely reflected the apathy of the public in general, Panditji decided to devote the rest of his life to popularising classical music by opening classes in various towns and holding public concerts charging a very nominal fee.

EXIT OF PRINCELY ORDER

Classical Hindustani Music was till recently able to maintain its high level mainly due to the patronage given by the princely class, who let it be said to their credit maintained in their service and supported a large number of reputed Gavaiyas and Instrumentalists. Freed from all financial worries, these exponents were left to devote their attention to develop their art and impart free education to deserving pupils. With the exit of the privileges of the princely order in the new dispensation, the musicians would be faced with the problem of relying purely on public support with the risk of lowering the standard of their art to suit public taste.

GOVT. MUST STEP IN

It was upto the Government, both Central and Provincial, to fill in this void by offering remunerative employment to reputed artistes, giving grants-in-aid to music schools, and opening research institutions to tap the unexplored wealth of Hindustani music. A proper study of combinations of ragas, new compositions, their psychological and mental effects were problems which deserved attention. It was not merely enough to introduce music in the universities but we should have separate institutions to conduct research and develop this noble art. The development of music should be considered a nation-building activity on par with other efforts of reconstruction. In conclusion, Pandit Omkarnath hoped that his voice would not be a mere cry in the wilderness but would reach the ears of the makers of the nation.

An excellent rendering of Multani by Miss Sarla Bhide, hardly ten years old, a piece in Madhukounsh by Miss Anusuya Choudhari, and a melodious orchestra were some of the select pieces of the programme gone through in connection with the anniversary.

X-RAY CAMERA MAKES MOTION PICTURES OF INNER FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN BODY

An X-ray camera that "sees" inside the human body and makes permanent motion pictures of the inner functions of its organs, was demonstrated recently in the United States. The device is expected to be valuable in medical training, research and treatment. Pictures taken with the camera showed the heart beating, and movements of wrists, shoulders, ankle and hip bones. The action of muscles used in swallowing a specially prepared liquid was visible to the camera as the fluid moved toward the stomach.

The camera was shown during the 34th annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America, Inc., in San Francisco, California. This society of 1,550 members, is devoted to the "study and practical application of radiology, radium, electricity and other branches of physics which are associated directly or indirectly with medical science."

Doctors As Inventors

The five doctors who invented the special camera and gave the demonstration are members of the department of radiology of the University of Rochester (Rochester, New York) School of Medicine and Dentisty. They are Drs. George H. Ramsey, James S. Watson, Jr., John J. Thompson, Frank Dreisinger, and Sydney Weinberg.

Previous methods of making X-ray "movies," Ramsey explained, have been handicapped by slow lenses and by the high exposure to the radiation necessary to get a good picture. This restricted their use.

The new apparatus has been especially designed to limit the X-ray dosage Ramsey explained that this is done by directing the X-ray beam so that it exposes only the part being studied and by timing the pulses from the X-ray tube so that the patient receives radiation only during the time that the film is actually being exposed.

How "Movie" Is Made

The patient is placed in front of a fluorescent screen, such as a physician uses in making a regular fluoroscopic examination. This screen gives off visible light when it is struck by X-rays, which themselves are invisible and cannot be focused by a lens.

Behind the screen, a standard 35 mm. motion picture camera, equipped with a special fast lens (f.85), is focused on the screen. An intricate electronic apparatus times both the camera and the X-ray tube, so the X-rays are emitted only at the instant the camera shutter is open. Each burst of radiation lasts only about 1/120th of a second. Thus, Ramsey explained, it is possible to make a motion picture film while the patient is receiving the same total amount of radiation as in a regular fluoroscopic examination. Most of the films are made at a speed of 60 frames per second. This is about three times the normal projection, speed, so they have a slow-motion appearance when viewed.

This camera, Ramsey said, "is a tool that will greatly extend the value of X-ray in medicine, affording a permanent record of rapidly moving body activities — something which the profession has long needed."

Among the many applications seen for the new method are: studies of joint movements, as in arthritis; movement of an X-ray opaque medium through the arteries and veins; obstructions in body passageways; fitting of artificial limbs, and the progress of physical therapy in restoring limb functions.

The camera is expected to be especially useful in medical education, since a large number of students or assistants may see the films, whereas only a few can watch fluoroscopic screen.

PRINCESS ALY KHAN IN LONDON

PRINCESS ALY KHAN SEEN OUT WALKING IN LONDON.

* * *

DELAYED VISION

America's giant Palomar telescope, the "eye" which astronomers expect will enable them to see and photograph eight times as much of the universe as has been seen and photographed up to now, is not yet functioning perfectly. Dr. Ira S. Bowen, director of the Mount Palomar Observatory in California, says the telescope may not be ready for regular astronomical work until late in 1949.

The difficulty, according to Bowen, lies in the mirror, which is 200 inches in diameter and delicately curved to trap light from great distances. Because of a slight defect in grinding the mirror, it has a tiny "bulge". Its outer edge, near the rim, is 20 millionths of an inch too high, causing distortion. Another difficulty is that the mirror does not react evenly to temperature changes. Its outside edge expands and contracts more rapidly than its center, temporarily changing its required curvature enough to prevent perfect observation.

Bowen says a set of small fans will be installed to keep the temperature more uniform around the mirror. If necessary, it may be insulated to slow its response to heat or cold.

Once the temperature difficulty has been met the "bulge" may yield to minute adjustments in the 36 mechanical "muscles" installed on the back of the mirror. These intricate devices counteract the pull of gravity and keep the 14.5-ton "eye" in proper position as it slowly scans the sky. If the "bulge" still persists after readjustment of the "muscles," Bowen says, the mirror can be taken down for more polishing.

He expresses confidence that the telescope's mirror, which is twice the diameter of the largest now in operation in the world, eventually will be put in perfect working order. Then, it is anticipated, astronomers will be able to penetrate space to a distance of 1,000,000 light-years (the distance that light, traveling at a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, would go in 1,000,000 years.)

* * *

SURGEONS' SOAP

A surgeon traditionally scrubs his hands and arms for at least 10 minutes before an operation, in order to remove germs that might endanger a patient. A new liquid soap is reported by the New York "Times" to sterilize the doctor's hands, more effectively, in about three minutes.

The new soap contains a phenol and chlorine compound called hexachlorophene, which kills virulent organisms on the hands. It has been used successfully for a year at the University of Michigan hospital in the United States, the "Times" reports.

WHO HOLDS ALASKA

Narrow Strip Separates U. S. And Soviet

(BY JOHN T. ALEXANDER)

Exclusive to the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

Those persons who feel that Russia is safely 'on the other side of the world" should come up here and take a look at a narrow strip of water called the Bering Strait. It is so narrow that a healthy Yukon Mosquito could fly across to Siberia without stopping to refuel.

The same breeze that rustles the banner of the hammer and sickle on big Diomede Island also waves the Stars and Stripes on little Diomede, less than three miles away. And just across the polar ice cap—if you can't come up here and see it, look at the top of the globe—the USSR holds clear title to half the coastline on the other side of the Arctic Ocean.

Nobody wants to scare anybody, but it is nevertheless true that the bewhiskered gent who is peeping at us from behind the North Pole is not necessarily Santa Claus just because he is wearing a red suit.

The repetition is somewhat tiresome, but everybody again is quoting Billy Mitchell's famed prophecy that "who holds Alaska holds the world." And there is other expert testimony to this effect, so there is no need to belabor the point.

The thing that worries the people who live up here is their fear that an enemy strong in the air and skilled in Arctic techniques could take Alaska today.

Observers here are beginning to point out that for the long uphill defense pull, the territory needs something besides scenery. The country is short on all forms of transportation; it is lacking in people; its territorial status has discouraged its growth.

Dearth Of Everything

There is a dearth of everything except airfields. Air facilities, civil and military, sprinkle a gigantic area that has virtually no highways or railroads! A popular map, published in Seattle, shows the locations of at least 125 landing fields. Numerous fields that are, in effect, unguarded can accommodate B-29-sized planes. One of the army fields here has runways long enough for any bomber of the present or forseeable future.

The Russians know the locations and value of those fields; thousands of their pilots used them while ferrying lend-lease planes in World War II. Thus it is understandable that some alaskans worry about the undermanned and unprotected airfields every time the diplomatic sparks fly.

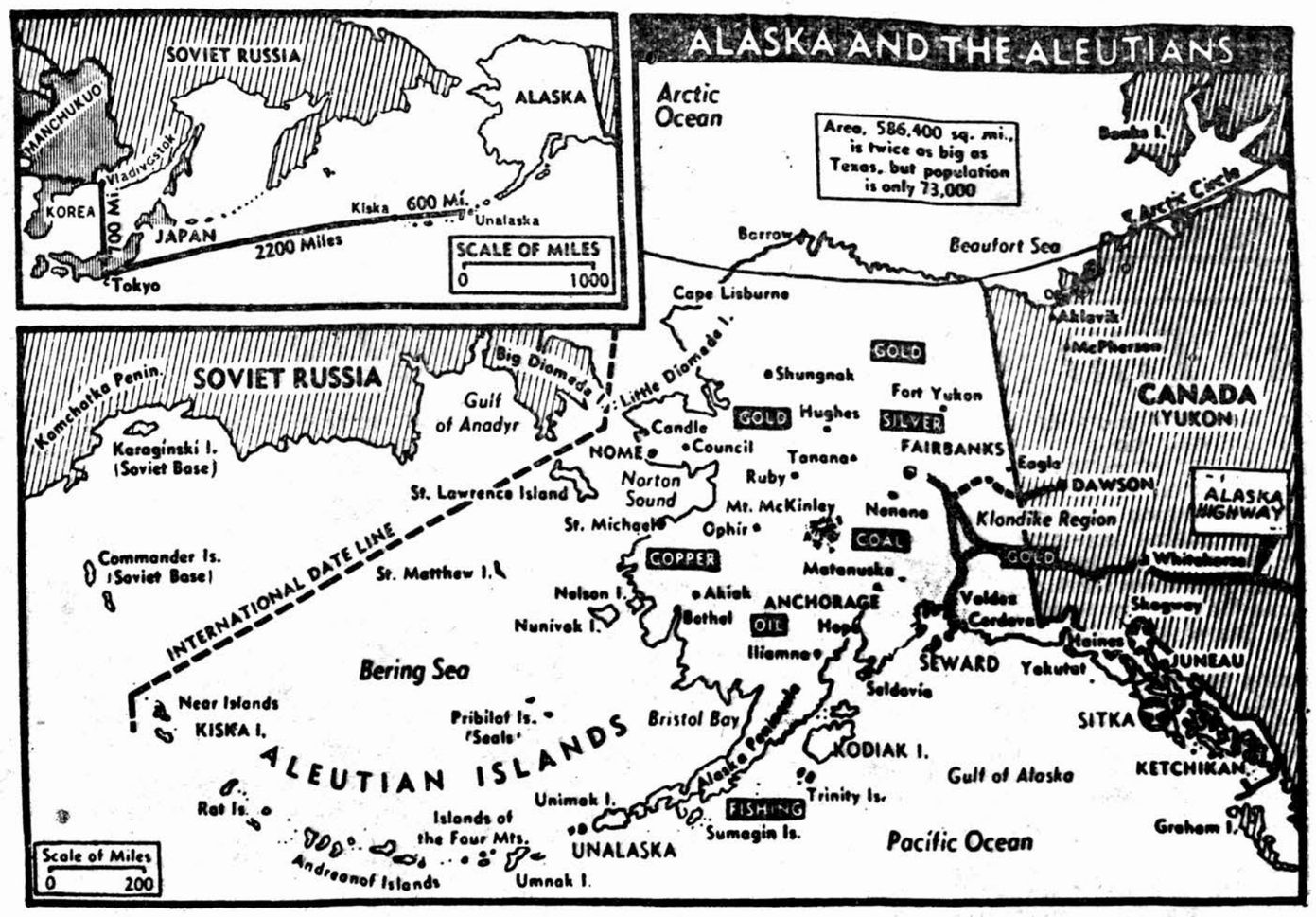
The Commander-in-Chief of the Alaska Command, Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, who exercises unified command over army, air force and naval forces in the area, said that Alaskan facilities for radar detection of an approaching enemy are "by no means foolproof." Further, he added, a surprise mission by a foe equipped with the A-bomb might thrust through Alaska and into the United States in short order.

"It might not take a large force, or more than two weeks." General Twining said.

He pointed out that during World War II, our defences were in the Aleutian Chain. But, because of the range of present-day bombers, island "Stepping Stones" have lost their importance.

"We could house troops in the 'Chain', but that is not necessary—we might as well have them in the States." General Twining said. "Our defence area has shifted from the Aleutians to the Mainland. to middle Alaska.

"We must hold Alaska. If any enemy should get it, the United States would be wide open to attack."



A map of the country which was purchased by the United States from Russia for $7,200,000 in gold and designated as the Territory of Alaska in 1867.

WHAT WORRIES U.S. WAR LORDS

Truman's latest budget provides astronomical figures for military aid to the North Atlantic Alliance and the new defence set-up. The fear of the Soviet looms large and Alaska with only a narrow strip of water separating it from Siberia is considered to be a 'soft spot' in military defence. The main worry of the Alaskans and the U. S. war lords is that an enemy strong in air and skilled in Arctic technique can easily take Alaska and threaten the American life line. In this article, John T. Tlexander analyses the defence strategy from the U.S. point of view.

Importance Of Defence Set Up

Maj. Gen. J. H. Atkinson, Commanding General of the Alaskan Air Command, elaborated on the importance of the defence setup.

"What worries me about Alaska is the offensive opportunities it would give the enemy", he said. "From our Alaskan bases, they would be in easy striking distance of our industrial centers—and that's with bombers now available."

In the next war, General Atkinson warned, bombing raids on important industrial centres in the United States will be possible for any enemy who seizes Hawaii or Alaska.

The General said it would be "fantastically expensive and probably impractical" to attempt installation of a radar network that would cover every avenue of enemy approach.

"Our goal is radar protection of certain strategic areas," General Atkinson said. "We have made a good start toward that goal. But it will take a lot more money to make even this limited objective satisfactory."

Holding those strategic areas, ne said, would make it possible to hold Alaska. Radar watch is maintained 24 hours a day, and data flashed to fighter-control centres would get F-80's off the ground and at interception altitudes in 20 minutes.

It has been suggested that Ladd field could be taken by a pair of mad Muscovites armed with vodka bottles. Some combat troops are here; but there are not enough, says General Twining, for the adequate defence of our bases.

B-50's will be in the Alaskan theatre this winter.

Maj. Gen. Stanley L. Scott, Commanding General of the United States Army, Alaska, reminds his visitors from "the outside" that Uncle Sam's bases in Alaska are comparable to islands in impassable seas of mountains and muskeg. Proved beyond doubt, says General Scott, is that a reinforced company can be air-lifted into Alaska on a combat mission.

None of the Generals feels happy about Alaska's thin lines of communication and its position "at the end of a limb" in regard to supply from the States. There isn't mile of paved road in the territory—and it is as far from Ketchikan to Attu as it is from New York to San Francisco; and from Ketchikan to Point Barrow is as far as from the Mexican border to Seattle.

Second Gold Rush

Defense dollars are the chief nuggets in what Alaskans call the second gold rush—and a large part of the money flow is going into badly needed military housing.

George Sundborg, consultant of the Alaska Development Board, said here that defence construction is by far the territory's greatest bonanza and is running millions ahead of the old stand-bys, fishing and mining.

Something that everybody wonders, with a shudder, is what would happen up here if peaceful developments on the international front should cause Uncle Sam to lose interest in his Alaskan defenses.

Sundborg recalled that in 1939 Alaska's defenses consisted of 300 soldiers stationed at Chilkoot barracks and a navy tug that couldn't progress against a 20-mile headwind. Since then, he estimated, army and navy expenditures in Alaska have totaled dol. 1,000,000,000, but the territory is far from secure.

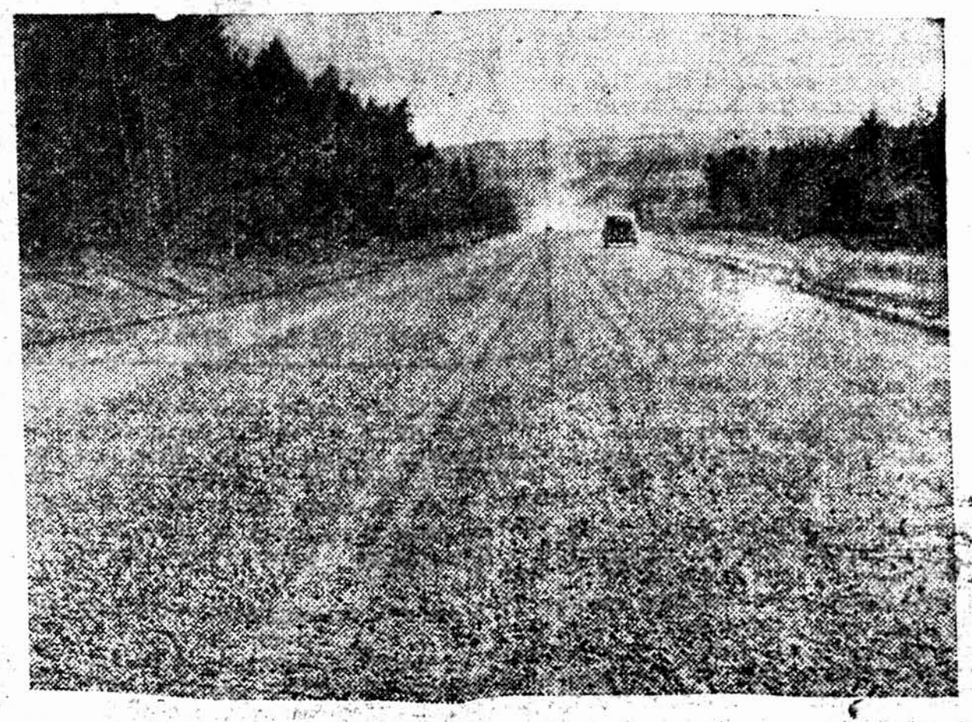
The top man in the Alaskan theatre, Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, the Commander-in-Chief, asserts that housing for combat troops as "the No. 1 need."

"It is true that if a very critical situation arose, we could move the men in here and put them in tents," General Twining said. "But we can't do that in time of peace—we have to take care of our people up here."

Airlifting Troops

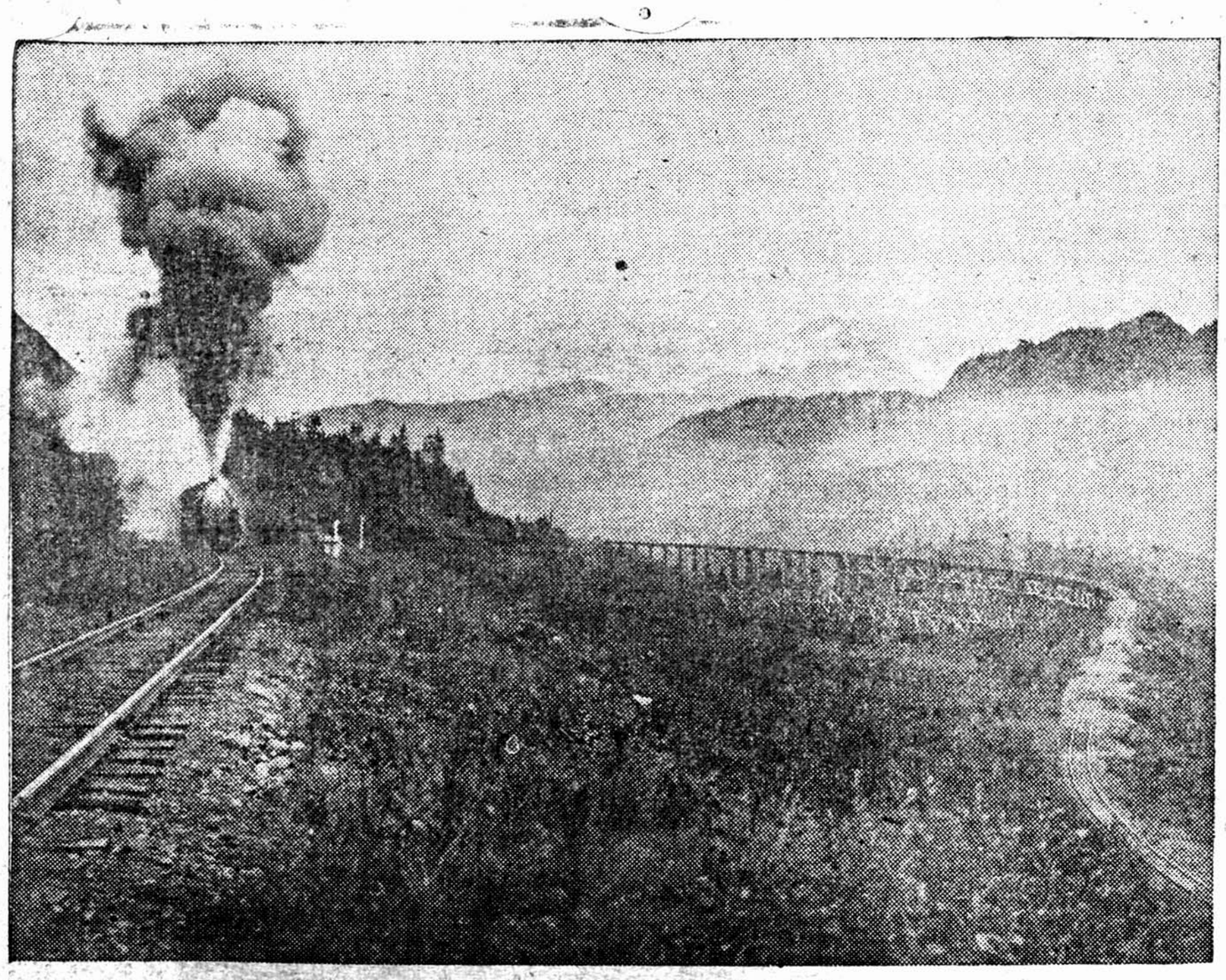
At one time during the war the military population at Fort Richard-

Travel to and from and within the Territory of Alaska, owned by the United States, is primarily by water and Selkirk landing on the Yukon River.



The Alaska Highway, first overland route to the vital U.S. arctic territory at the north-west corner of the American continent, has been in use since October, 1943. Straight as a die runs this part of the highway below St. John, where the rolling terrain reduced construction difficulties.

HOLDS THE WORLD



The Alaska Railroad, shown here in the "Loop District," is the backbone of the heavy transportation in the centre of the Territory. It carries freight and passengers from ocean ports of Seward and Whittier to Anchorage.

son was more than 50,000 men. However, the climate here is much milder than at points in the interior, where winter temperatures may drop to 50 degrees below zero. The Generals agree there must be housing for air and army combat troops, perhaps 9,000 men or more.

"Airlifting the men from Texas camps to Alaska could be done in a few days," an officer said. "But we could not drop them into our mid-winter situation here without housing."

General Twining cannot look out of his office windows at Fort Richardson without seeing the rusty steel framework of a barracks which eventually will be a reinforced concrete structure housing 500 men. This building and other housing units have stood unfinished for a year because of lack of funds.

The quarters of administrative and service personnel are loaded to the hilt. Double-deck bunks in some of the enlisted men's barracks are spaced three feet apart.

The topside strategists, who must depend or the wisdom and the appropriations of Congress, obviously are not empire building in this area and are not pounding dollars down a rathole.

It is from two to four times harder to accomplish something here than it is in the States—whether it is importing building materials, labour or food from the "outside", building hangars, or the two-to-three-hour period it takes to warm up a big bomber before a takeoff can be made when it is 50 degrees below zero.

"Things are somewhat complicated here," General Twining said. "Down in the States, when you want to build an air field, you let contract and forget about it. Up here we have to study every situation back to its beginning. We have to ascertain whether the rail-road here can handle the job, whether the port has the equipment, and whether Seattle will be able to do its part."

Costly Defence

One of the costly features of building up the defenses in this relatively undeveloped territory is transportation from the States of materials which an independent Alaskan economy would be able to produce or itself.

Closely supervising the defense construction is Col. W. E. Potter, who left Kansas City last April to become the District Engineer of Alaska. His office is advertising for bids, starting this fall, for various projects in a 2-year building program totalling dol. 70,000,000. Most of the construction, he said, will be housing at Fort Richardson, Ladd field and Eielson Field and warehouses at the Port of Whittier.

As a dollar-conscious engineer, Colonel Potter is about as chagrined as any citizen could be over the level of building costs in Alaska. He recently showed some friends some examples—duplexes, each consisting of the equivalent of two 3-bedroom bungalows, that cost dol 138,000 each to build.

Colonel Potter pointed out that portland cement which costs dol 16.75 at Seattle costs dol 60 at Ladd Field. Cast iron pipe on which the price tag is dol 83 in Seattle costs dol 167 at Ladd Field.

There is good labour in Alaska, but some old-timers are not enthusiastic over the quality of some of the Union tradesmen who are recruited on the outside. Alaska has its quota of foot-loose workmen who are helping to keep the whisky business profitable.

Ernest Gruening, Governor of Alaska. The U.S. Department of the Interior, the government agency which has jurisdiction over Alaska, has received more than 3,000 letters a month from men in military service who are eager to build their future in Alaska.

Long before the ice goes out of the Tanana river next spring, the vanguard of working crews, totaling almost 4,000 persons, will be making the dirt fly at the anchorage, Ladd, Whittier and Eielson projects. All are in what the Highway Commissioner calls the Anchorage-Fairbanks-Valdez area—the most strategic district in Alaska.

Colonel Potter who flew out over the flooded Yukon last spring and was impressed by its similarity to the Missouri when it goes out of bounds, asserts that he is now a "city builder."

A former Santa Feman who has been director of the 540-mile Alaska railroad since January 1, 1946, Col. J. P. Johnson is a robust individual who spent his war-time years rebuilding some mighty tough cases of broken-down and blown-up railroads in such out-of-the-way places as India, Iraq and the Philippine Islands.

"But the Alaska railroad tops them all," Colonel Johnson said here. "There is a 10-mile stretch between Healy and the Mckinley station which is, beyond any doubt, the severest piece of railroad anywhere in the world."

The rail road is one-fourth of the way througt a dol. 70,000,000 rehabilitation and expansion program, and the Colonel says that there is no time for dillydallying.

Alaska Rail Road

If World War III broke out tomorrow, said Colonel Johnson, Alaska probably would be the center of the stage and the Alaska railroad, which is owned and operated by Uncle Sam, would be required to handle impossible tonnages.

"We'd fold up fast," the Colonel said emphatically. "We couldn't stand another war emergency with things as they are on that roadbed."

The Alaska railroad, which is under the wing of the interior department, is literally the main stem of the strategic Anchorage-Fairbanks-Valdez area. This part of Alaska possesses the main road system, the primary defence centres, the Mainland's two largest cities and the only two ice-free Ports, Whitter and Seward.

Colonel Johnson, who lived in Kansas City before he was called to active duty in the Persian Gulf in 1941, penciled a diagram to show how the 496-mile main line of the railroad links Seward and Whittier to Anchorage, Fort Richardson (Elmendorf Field), Fairbanks and Ladd Field, and Eielson Field.

"This 64-mile section that goes over the coastal mountains has some terrible grades,' Colonel Johnson said. "Just removing the snow on this part of the road costs dol 800,000 every winter.

"The snow gets 12 to 16 feet deep, but it keeps blowing back in the cuts as fast as we can get it out, so we have to send out a rotary plough with two locomotives ahead of the train."

The colonel said that reductions of 30 per cent in the freight rate for Anchorage and 11 per cent for Fairbanks would be possible, if the railroad could abandon the mountainous Seward section and use the army's port at Whittier.

Some railroad personnel say the

(Continued On Page 23)

Will World War Three Start In Arctic?

The mining of gold in Alaska is now largely a highly mechanized and requiring much capital. Shown above is a gold dredge at Nome, Alaska.

The Salmon fisheries have been Alaska's richest resource. Shown here is a salmon cannery and herring reduction plant in South-East Alaska.—USIS.

Men and women of varying ages were recently invited by the BBC to reflect upon their personal attitude to life as it has been shaped in the course of time. The thoughtful contribution of the first speaker in this series —the Liberal Leader in the House of Lords—is on

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OBVIOUS

BY THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL P. C.

When I began to think what I should say in this talk, I jotted down a few points, more or less bright and amusing, with one or two epigrams and quotations and the like; in fact, there seemed to be the material for quite a lively little talk. But when I looked at these notes as a whole, I saw that that was not at all what I wanted to say, and when I asked myself what it was that I really did want to say—and it is often useful to ask that when one is preparing anything of this kind—I found that it was mostly very simple and very obvious. Perhaps it may be none the worse for that, for the one thing that often seems to be not obvious is the value of the obvious. This is true in public life as well as in private.

I have been engaged in public affairs for more than fifty years. I will give one or two examples of what I mean from my own experience.

The greatest crisis in which I was ever concerned was in 1914, in the days that preceded the outbreak of the first world war. I had then been a member of the Cabinet for five years. As to the right course to take in that critical moment, we were at first divided in our views. For my own part, I was quite clear on one point which seemed to me to govern the whole situation: it is that nations had the duty to honour their treaty obligations; unless that rule is regarded as absolute, the world will become an anarchy, the scene of continually recurring conflicts.

International Obligations

Now that is a point that seems quite obvious. But it was so little accepted as obvious that Germany deliberately broke that rule. The great powers had agreed, years before, to establish Belgium as an independent state pledged to neutrality, to be a buffer between Germany and France, and they had guaranteed to support her if she were ever attacked from either side.

Germany was one of those guarantors, but finding it expedient to march through Belgium in order to invade France, in the war that was then breaking out, she did so. The Belgians fulfilled their own pledge to defend their neutrality by armed force, and appealed to this country to fulfil our treaty obligation to support them: here was a direct and simple issue; there might be doubts on other points; it seemed to me that there could be none on this. If we had refused then, for all future time, treaties would be valueless, guarantees no security, the world a cockpit of war, and the history of mankind food for the laughter of cynics.

Another thing that is obvious is that what matters most, whether in private life or in public, is to reach right conclusions. That sounds like a very ordinary platitude, and a number of friends of mine in the House of Common define a platitude as a truth we are tired of hearing. Nevertheless, there are a great many people who think that what matters more than being right is to be eloquent, amusing, persuasive, forceful, dominant. It is that mistake which has thrown the world into turmoil and brought great nations to disaster.

New Ideologies

In my lifetime, I have seen the rise of three grandiose schemes for the direction of human affairs: Fascism, Nazism, and Communism. The last, it is true, has had a redeeming quality in that it has been inspired by an aim that was humanitarian. The writings of Karl Marx were a passionate protest against the cruelty and injustice of the conditions of life imposed on great numbers of the working classes in this country and in other countries of Europe during his time, 100 years ago. Such condition still continue, indeed, in many parts of the world.

The other two—Fascism and Nazism—have no such redeeming feature. All three, as philosophies of life, interpretations of history, systems of economics, are little better than nonsense. To the multitude, they may seem impressive because they are presented in an elaborate, pretentious jargon of their own, which purports to be scientific, although, at bottom, the ideas are irrational; and all three have accepted the disastrous doctrine, fatal in the long run to all who adopt it, that the end justifies the means, that a purpose, because it is believed to be good, may be pursued by methods known to be evil.

Now the British have generally shown themselves to be a sensible people. This leads them to be very sceptical of all such sweeping generalisations. We have watched how that, perhaps above any other quality, has saved them from many of the disasters that have overtaken their neighbours through wars, revolutions, tyrannies. But being sensible, or being honest, or truthful, does not mean that you must be humdrum and dull, that you can never be adventurous, nor, if need be, heroic. The young airmen in the battle of Britain and the Forces generally in those two wars, and the behaviour of the ordinary people in the air raids proved plainly enough that there is in this country and in this age plenty of heroism.

Nor need it mean that we should be ascetics, without comfort, pleasure or joy; 'a puritan through life's sweet garden goes, to pluck the thorn and cast away the rose." All the same, it is as well to remember that if the puritan—and I am using the word in its narrowest sense—makes a mistake, the profligate makes a much greater mistake, and the addict, as well. I have known several brilliant men who ruined their lives altogether through drinking, and many more men and women who injured their health through incessant smoking. If we use alcohol, it is well to remember that it may be dangerous: it is drug, disguised as a drink, and nicotine is a drug hidden in a vapour.

Never Drudge

I was brought up in a Victorian middle-class household, where many things seemed simple and obvious which now are often ignored and neglected. Chief among them was the stability of the family. The normal Victorian home was solid; its permanence was taken for granted, as in the nature of things; divorce was unheard of almost unthinkable—it would be a disaster and disgrace like bankruptcy or even crime. The little discords and differences that arise from time to time in almost every marriage were overcome, because they had got to be overcome.

Things are different now, and it is for the worse that they are. A home that is secure, a houseful of children, to see them grow up to be healthy, happy, upright, educated, efficient men and women, and the grandchildren following after: that is a great joy for a man, and the greatest of all joys for a woman. Sacrifices are involved yes, but the things that need sacrifice often bring more satisfaction than those that come easily.

I was brought up, also, to the strict observance of the weekly rest day, and, although less strictly, I have kept to that all my life. It is a good custom. Dr. Jowett, the Master of Balliol—I was one of his pupils in his last years—left behind him some brief notes, afterwards published, which he headed: Maxims for Statesmen, and others. Among them were two that I have always thought very wise. One was: 'never spare,' and the othe: 'never drudge'. Let us work at what we have undertaken to the fullest of our capacity without sparing but not carry out labours to the point of drudgery. One day's rest in the week and sufficient holiday in the year: in the long run you get through more work, and do better work that way than the other.

If you expect me to end by telling you about the sad experiences of old age, that I cannot do, for I have not yet had any Although I find myself, according to the calendar, not very far from eighty, this Polonius is not qualified by personal knowledge to add to his moralising any disquisition on the infirmities and disabilities of old age.

Offering World Way Of Escape

Nor do I propose to tell you how much worse the rising generation is than its predecessors, for my view is just the contrary: the young people of today seem to me, so far as I can judge, of greater promise than were either of the two previous generations that I knew. How great may be the difficulties and dangers with which they may be faced, no one can foresee, but they are of a fine quality to meet them

People sometimes ask me whether I am an optimist or a pessimist. I answer: neither. In the present state of the world, optimism is fatuous, and pessism always is ignogle. George Elliot, when she was asked that question, used to answer that she was an ameliorist, meaning one who held that, on the whole, things were better now than they had been in the past, and might be better still in the future, but that we needed effort to make them so. Ameliorism is a good word, expressing a sound view of life, and it is a pity it has not come into common use.

There are many other things on which I might have spoken on this text of personal experience. The need, made evident by the present state of human affairs, for a drawing together of philosophy, science, and religion in order to offer to the world a way of escape is a theme which fills my mind in these days. That, in fact, is the main conclusion from my life's experience, but there have been and there will be other opportunities for discussing that large topic

Ricksha Boy

Courtesy: "The Cincinnati Engineer"

Surgery—In Ancient Egypt

NEW YORK.—A scroll 3,600 years old, and described as the oldest treatise of scientific knowledge in the world, has been presented to the New York Academy of Medicine as a gift from the New York Historical Society.

The scroll, called the Edwin Smith Papyrus, was acquired by its namesake from an Egyptian in 1862 and, on analysis, disproved the general belief that the practice of healing in ancient Egypt was based on beliefs in magic rather than scientific methods.

Doctors who studied it were amazed to find that it contained descriptive and logical discussions of surgery and medicine. The scroll has never been described fully, but an official of the Academy said that its most important section details forty-eight different surgical cases, ranging from head to toe. Each case is accompanied by a detailed explanation of a physician's examination and general diagnosis.

The papyrus is believed to have been entomed hundreds of years ago when an ancient Egyptian doctor was buried, and it was probably unearthed by grave robbers in the mid-nineteenth century.

The disgruntled actress accosted the producer.

"I'm not going to appear in your new play unless you alter the cast. Two of the players can't act for toffee."

"Indeed?" said the producer, dryly. "And who is the other?"

Dutch Astronomer Will Re-plot The Stars

JOHANNESBURG.—A famous Dutch astronomer, who went into hiding during the war and lived on flower bulbs, is at present on a visit to the Union and will shortly fly to Kenya to join an astronomical expedition on the Equador.

He is Professor J. H. Orrt, Director of Leyden Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Leyden University and is the guest of Dr. Van den Bos, Director of the Johannesburg Observatory. He has brought some valuable equipment to the Union, including a 16-inch astronomical telescope and a revolutionary process of recording the intensity of light from the stars by electronics.

The expedition which he will join in January consists of two other Dutch astronomers and their families. They have built a small encampment including an observatory exactly on the Equator.

The main purpose of the expedition —which will remain in Kenya for three years—is to set up a system of fundamental star positions over the whole sky by entirely new methods.

Isotopes For Cars

DETROIT, MICHIGAN. — Radioactive isotopes produced from uranium at the United States Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, are being used experimentally in industrial research by the Ford Motor Company.

A survey of the possible production applications of atomic energy has been made by the company's engineers during the last six months.

It is believed that the isotopes are being investigated specifically for their possibilities in radiography, thickness control, and sheet steel-making.

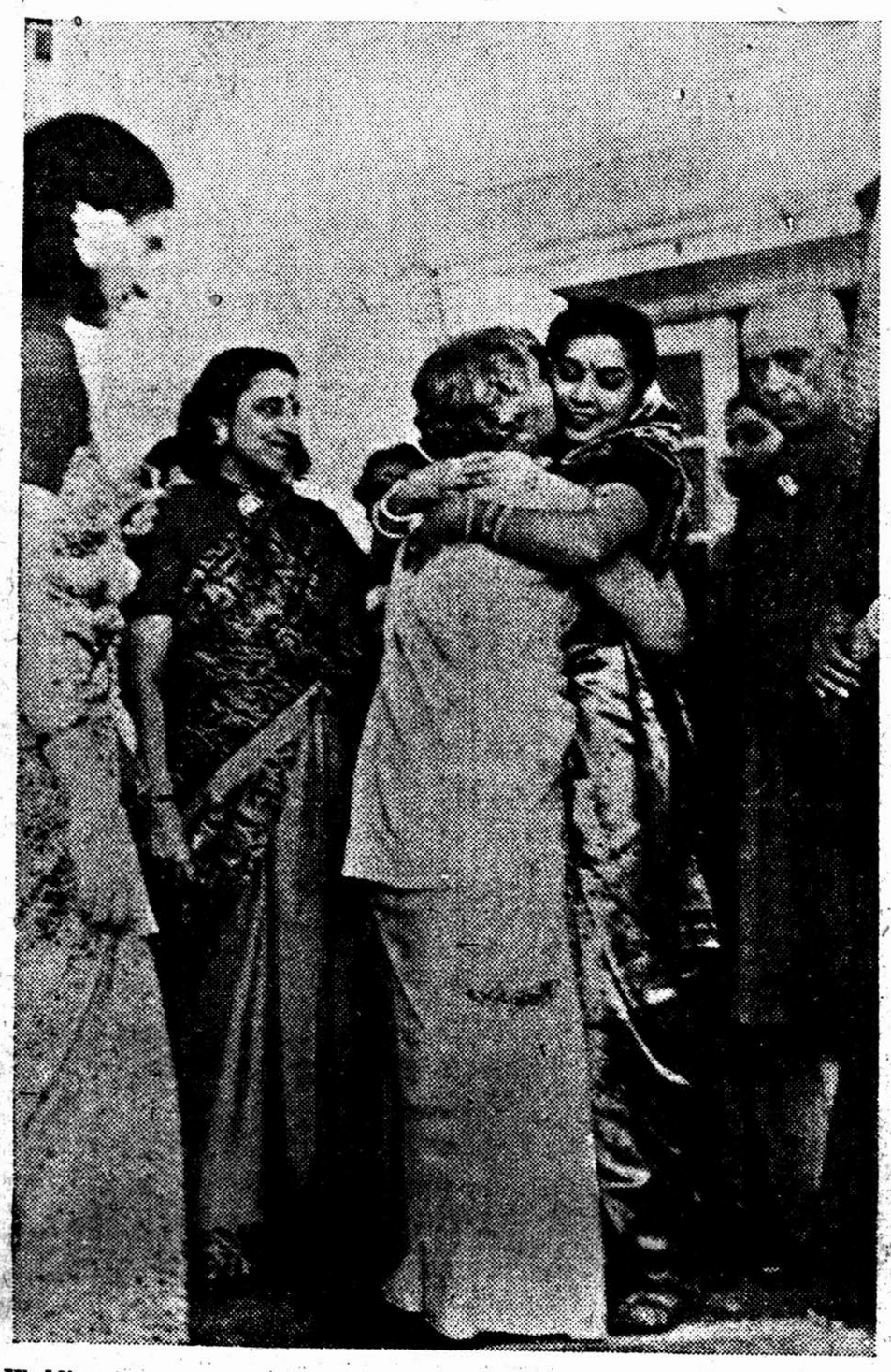
Engines May Not Go To China

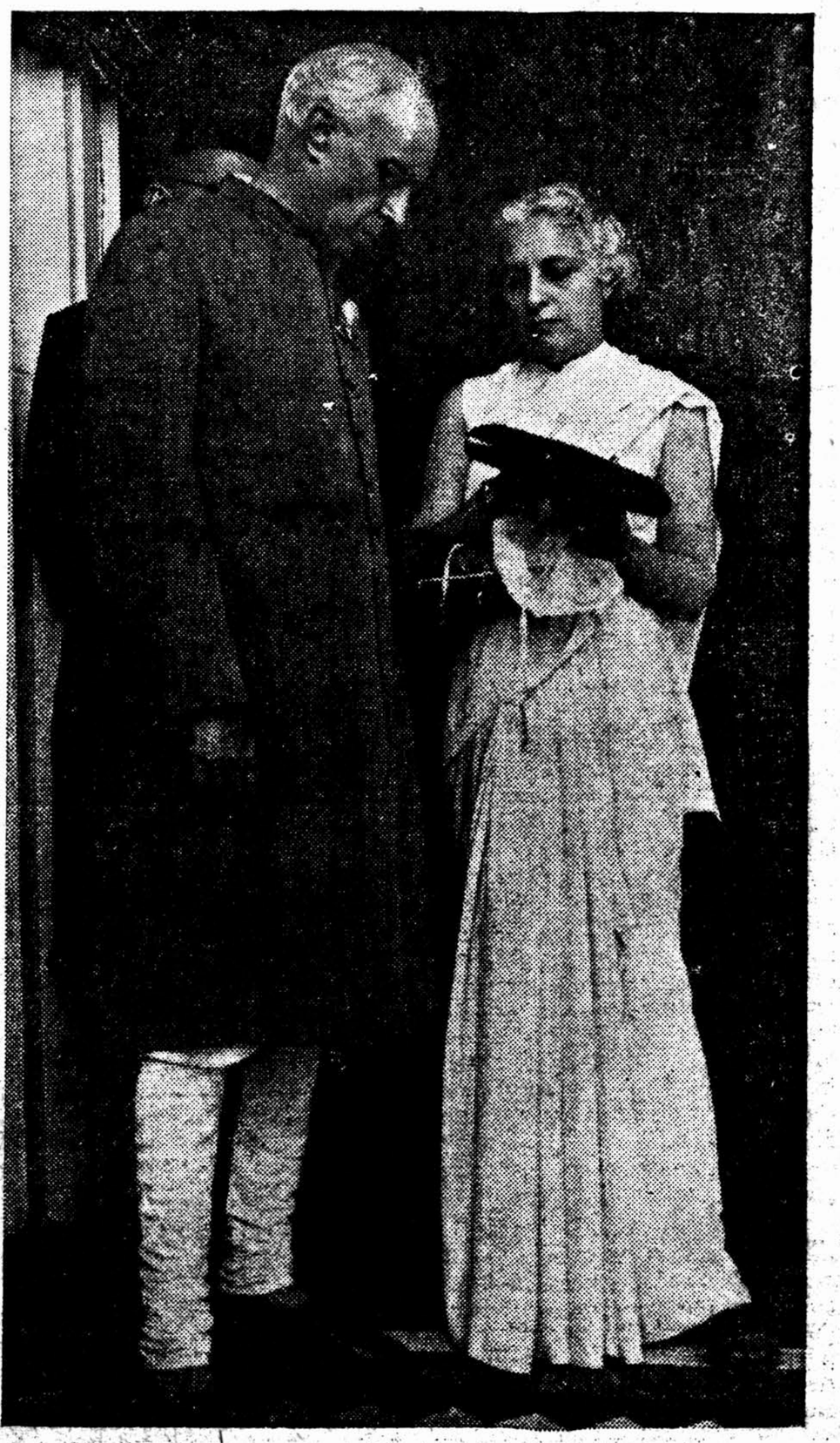
SYDNEY.—Fifty £40,000 locomotives being made in Sydney for China have been almost completed.

But they may not be delivered because of the political and military situation in China.

Australia began building the engines at Clyde, a suburb of Sydney, as aid to China under the UNRRA plan.

TARA PANDIT'S WEDDING





Wedding took place at Anand Bhavan, Allahabad of Kumari Tara Pandit, second daughter of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit with Shri Gautam Sehgal, Manager, Bird & Co., Kanpur Branch, and son of R. B. Bashi Ram. Retired Chief Engineer, Punjab Govt.
Photo shows:—H. E. Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in Moscow kissing her daughter before Kumari Tara left Anand Bhawan for her husband's home. Pt. Nehru, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, sister of Pt. Nehru & Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Pt. Nehru along with Kumari Rita Pandit, niece of Pt. Nehru wait for their turn.

Pt. Nehru and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit viewing the presents received during the wedding of Tara Pandit at Anand Bhawan last week.

CRICKET MATCH, LADIES Vs. GENTLEMEN IN DELHI

Photo Shows:—Nawab of Pataudi & Mrs. Hardayal Singh, Mr. Stafford & Miss Badge, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Hoore, Mr. & Mrs. Ajit Singh, Mr. & Mrs. Doulat, Dr. I.M. Puri & Mrs. Bhatia, Mr. & Mrs. V. Hoore, Mrs. P. Hoore, Mr. N.C. Bhagat & Miss Pershad, Dr. & Mrs. Nirula, HMr. D. R. Puri and Miss Choudhri, Mr. & Miss Ram Pershad, R. Gerdhari Lal, Mr. & Mrs. Nounihal Singh,(Mr. & Miss Mehra, Major and Mrs. Choudhri the members of both the teams. The match was played at the Roshanara Club ground, Delhi and was won by ladies.

"Plug In" Treatment To Replace Iron Lung

CAMBRIDGE, (Massachusetts). — The iron lung may soon be obsolete in treating paralysed lungs, according to doctors at Harvard University's School of Public Health.

They have built a machine called an "Electrophrenic Respirator" which, it is thought, will help patients with paralysed lungs to have a much better chance of recovering.

The machine, which takes up only three cubic feet, is plugged into a wall socket.

Wires are then attached to a nerve in the patient's neck and, when the voltage is raised and lowered alternately, the diaphragm contracts and expands.

Plea For Brighter Churches

CHICHESTER, SUSSEX — Dr. George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, wants brighter churches "adorned with beautiful pictures as in medieval days."

He recently told the Sussex Churches Arts Council, of which he is President: "It will seem strange to the churchman, either layman or cleric, to bring in some modernist work like Henry Moore's into the church.

"But we have to remember that paintings of the 13th century must have seemed strange in the 14th century.

"All the churches and the cathedral might do a tremendous amount for the delight of people visiting the church, and for the encouragement of the artist, the sculptor and the craftsman.

Search For Criminal With "Face Lift"

SYDNEY.—An international crook who has had his face altered by plastic surgery is believed to be hiding in Sydney.

The international police commission has asked Australian police to search for the man, who is of Polish nationality. They want to question him about a big swindle in France.

The wanted man is portly and once had a distinct Roman nose. It is stated that plastic surgery has given him a face resembling a well-known European film star.

The Pole has been convicted in France for gold smuggling, theft, receiving and other offences.

He has used at least ten aliases.

Democracy Promotion Association

RANGOON.— Burmese journalists have formed an association for the promotion of democratic principles in the country.

The association will seek to foster a wider knowledge of human rights and the duties and responsibilities of the individual under democracy.

Besides free distribution of books and pamphlets on civic duties the association has arranged to give public lectures to educate the masses in democracy.

The association will be free of party politics and membership is open to all residents in Burma, irrespective of nationality.

"The most remarkable incident in my career as an undergraduate was not so much the training I received as the visit I paid to Allahabad in the Christmas week of 1888 to attend, as a visitor, the fourth session of the Indian National Congress, held under the presidentship of a distinguished British merchant and ex-president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Yule", writes Dr. Sinha in the 'Pioneer' Congress special number. He describes how he became in later years a confirmed Congressman in spirit from the moment he attended.

The Memorable Fourth Session Of Congress

BY DR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA

The first session of Congress, which was held in Bombay in the Christmas week of 1885, under the presidentship of Mr W C. Bonnerjee, and at which less than hundred persons were present—though they were the most cultured, the most advanced, and the most patriotic Indians—had passed almost unnoticed in Bihar; but its second session, which had been held in Calcutta in 1886, under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji—rightly described as "the father of Indian nationalism and constitutional agitation"—had attracted notice.

While no one from Bihar had attended the first session of Congress, yet Calcutta being near—and also at that time not only the capital of India, but also the capital of Bihar—several Biharee delegates attended that session, and amongst them there were three from my native town of Arrah—one of whom was my first cousin and the other two my father's friends. On their return from Calcutta, they gave me a vivid and glowing account of the proceedings of Congress, which fired my imagination.

I also read a detailed account of the proceedings of the Calcutta session in the Indian Mirror' the only Indo-English daily then in Calcutta, which enjoyed a unique position and influence, as it was edited by a great patriot, Narendra Nath Sen, who was a close relation of the great religious and social reformer, Keshab Chandra Sen, whose name was quite familiar to us, more for his eloquence than for his reforms.

The Indian Mirror published detailed reports of the proceedings of Congress which were devoured by me and my fellow-students with great avidity, interest, and enthusiasm. And so I made up my mind that whenever a session of Congress was held in Upper India I would make it a point to attend it. Unfortunately for me, the session of the next year (1887) was held at Madras, and it was impossible for me to attend it, owing to the long distance of Madras from Patna and also because I was involved in my own affairs as a rusticated student for my delinquencies against the Headmaster of the Arrah Zila School. But I read carefully the proceedings of the Madras session—specially the highly nationalistic presidential address of Mr. Badruddin Tyabji (a great Muslim leader)—and became a confirmed Congressman in spirit. I was delighted to see it announced that the next session of Congress would be held in the Christmas week of 1888, at Allahabad, and made up my mind to attend that session at any cost.

The Way To Allahabad

Accordingly, on a cold December morning, in the last week of December, 1888, I started for Allahabad in a "passenger" train. There were no expresses running on Indian railways at that time; the only two train services being known as "mail" and "passenger". The former carried generally first and second class passengers, mostly British, as few Indians travelled in the higher classes—and there was no intermediate class on the "mail" trains at that time. The journey to Allahabad was uncomfortable and tedious, as a large number of people were travelling by that train, all bound on the same errand as myself, as delegates or visitors to the Allahabad session of Congress. I reached Allahabad late in the afternoon, when the sun was about to set, and drove immediately to the house of my relations, who were living at that time in the area to the north of Muir Central College, which is now the site of splendid hostels attached to the University of Allahabad, which had been inaugurated in the previous year (1887) as a merely examining body, but which has been since 1922 one of the great unitary (that is teaching and residential) universities in the country. The next morning, on which Congress was to meet, was a a busy day for me. A huge pandal had been put up by the Reception Committee in the grounds of what was then called Lowther Castle, but which has been known since as Darbhanga Castle.

A Ruler Comes To Aid

Sir Auckland Colvin (the then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh) was bitterly hostile to the Congress movement, and he left no stone unturned to thwart the session being held at the capital of the province. Only one month before he had acrimonious correspondence about Congress and its object—the establishment of democratic government in India—with Mr. Allan O. Hume, General Secretary of the Congress, which when issued as a pamphlet—called *Audi Alteram Partem*—had a very wide circulation. Mr. Hume had retired from the Indian Civil Service after having occupied a high position in the Government of India. Owing to Sir Auckland's attitude, the Reception Committee were unable to secure a suitable site for the holding of the session and did not know what to do. It was at this stage that the then Maharaja of Darbhanga (Sir Lakshmeshwar Singh) came to the rescue of the Reception Committee, and offered them the use of the Lowther Castle building and the grounds. Lala (afterwards Raj Bahadur) Ram Charan Das, a premier citizen of Allahabad, had put up in the Lowther Castle grounds a spacious and beautiful structure, called a "pandal", with accommodation to seat confortably about 10,000 people. Owing to the tremendous enthusiasm evoked amongst the educated public in connection with Congress, the hostility to its being held by the Lieutenant-Governor, the strong opposition on the one hand of Raja Siva Prasad, C.S.I. of Banaras, and of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, K.C.S.I., of Aligarh, on the other, the Congress delegates had trooped in from even distant parts of the country like Sind and Madras, and their total number was somewhere near 1,500.

I had purchased a ticket for Rs. 10, but taking advantage of the want of proper supervision and control on the part of the volunteers—such is the case even now—I had managed to smuggle myself into the next higher class of those who paid Rs. 15 for their ticket. From my seat in the fifteen-rupee gallery I could clearly see the dais and also hear distinctly many, if not all, the speakers. The visitors' galleries, which were put up tier upon tier, were chocked to suffocation. Though the accommodation provided in the visitors' galleries was for about five thousand persons, the huge gathering of visitors, crowding them, comprised a much larger number. As each leader came inside the pandal and walked up to take his seat on the dais, he was cheered to the echo. Everybody inside the pandal was excited at the truly great and magnificent gathering of almost all the great patriotic and intellectual leaders of the country, and all felt that Indian nationalism was at last coming into its own.

A Venerable Figure

The proceedings began punctually at one in the afternoon when the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Ajodhya Nath, rose to deliver his address of welcome. His was a venerable figure. Though by no means tall, he looked majestic with his long flowing beard; and dressed in the head gear and costume, which obtained in Indian society in Upper India in those days, he impressed the audience by his *tout ensemble*. By reason of his high position at the Bar of the Allahabad High Court and also in public life, he attracted considerable attention. He read his inaugural address with great warmth and vigour, but I could not follow much of it, as his voice did not reach the visitors' galleries, and there were no microphones, or loud-speakers then in existence. He made, however, a great impression on me by the animated gestures with which he accompanied the delivery of his address at the conclusion of which it was loudly cheered, and enthusiastically applauded.

That function over, a number of eminent leaders who had seats on the dais came forward one after another to propose, second, and support the election of Mr. George Yule to the presidential chair.

Amongst the speakers the two who made the greatest impression on me were Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendra Nath Banerjee—both of whom I heard for the first time—and who held the mammoth audience spell-bound by their eloquence. Amidst tremendous cheering Mr. Yule assumed the office of the President, and delivered his presidential address. He had a fine modulated voice, and read out his address distinctly. It made a remarkable impression on that great gathering, because the speaker was the first member of the British community in India to have identified himself openly with the demands of Congress, while the fact of his having been an ex-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce gave to his words added dignity and prestige. At the conclusion of his address, which was vociferously applauded, the Congress adjourned to the next day, after constituting a Subjects Committee, which was to meet that evening.

Smuggled In

The Subjects Committee of Congress was the first important business meeting of educated Indians which I had occasion to witness. It began its work after tea, at about 6 p.m. and continued till half-past nine when it broke up for dinner. It assembled again at half-past ten, and worked continuously till half-past two in the morning. I attended it right through, having been smuggled in by a friendly volunteer. I watched its work not only very carefully, but with a keen interest, following closely the speeches made, and more than that the procedure adopted for conducting its business; and I recall, even at this long distance of time, of now nearly 60 years, that I was grievously disappointed at the method adopted by the Subjects Committee in the disposal of its work. To begin with, no one who took part in the debates, or for the matter of that no member of the Committee, had a scrap of any text or draft written out from before about the matters to be discussed and agreed upon for the next day's work, at the open session of the Congress. There were only speeches, and more speeches, but seldom was and effort made to focus the main point of discussion, to be able to arrive at an agreed decision, and to record that decision then and there, with a view to getting it adopted by the Committee, and then to pass on to some other subject for consideration.

On the contrary, each subject was thrashed out at enormous length without any attempt at coming to any definite decision by focussing the issue on the points involved for consideration. Scarcely any one seemed to be concerned with the time limit, and at the end of an insufferably long talk Mr.

(Continued on page 25)

"SEASONING IT"

Halladay in the Providence Journal

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BRELVI'S SUDDEN DEMISE. EXHIBITION MATCH FOR GANDHI FUND. WHERE ARE THE STARS? LEELA RAU AS DANCER. OBJECTIONS AGAINST COMPOSITE STADIUM? INDIA'S ENTRY INTO INTERNATIONAL SOCCER. RANGACHARI'S SPORTING GESTURE. A FEATHER IN DOLLY NAZIR'S CAP.

With a heavy heart—full of grief and sorrow due to the sudden and premature demise of my old friend, Syed Abdulla Brelvi, the great Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", I am penning this article. I had the privilege of knowing him for a quarter of a century But I came into intimate contact with him in the year 1932 when we were living in adjoining cells of the Nasik Road Central Prison Glowing tributes have been justly paid from many high quarters in the land to his innumerable qualities of head and heart. My humble pen can hardly do better justice to them. Nevertheless I should like to pay my respectfull homage to his memory through these columns

Firmness Of Character

Many people do not know—owing to Brelvi's sweet smiles and soft voice—how firm and determined he could be when our National self-respect was hurt. As our leader in Nasik Jail, he was called upon to put up many fights against the authorities, especially in regard to the indignities imposed on C. D. prisoners. The result was that he was transferred from Nasik to Yarrawda Central Prison and reduced from B class to C class. The hardships which he had to undergo—like a common felon—shattered his health He never recovered from it fully and that was the cause of his premature death

The only satisfaction that we had during our incarceration was that Jailor Roach, who was responsible for this inhuman treatment, was himself gaoled later on for brutally assaulting a Satyagrahi in his charge. This was a unique case in India.

Exhibition Match For Gandhi Fund

All sportsmen in Bombay wholeheartedly welcome the move to stage an Exhibition cricket match at the Brabourne Stadium on February 2 and 3 in aid of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund. Raja Maharaj Singh the sporting Governor of Bombay, will lead a selected side against the West Indies Famous cricketers like C K Nayudu, Vijay Merchant and the Maharaja of Patiala will play for the Indian side. Though the move is rather belated, I have every hope that the sporting fraternity will rise to the occasion and pack the stands from floor to ceiling. This is the least we can do in memory of the Father of the Nation

Where Are The Stars?

Strange as it may seem, all the top-ranking men players in the country have kept away from the National Hard Court Tennis Championships which are being held now at the P. J Hindu Gymkhana Bombay Sumant Misra, Dilip Bose, S. L. R. Sawhney, Narendra Nath, K. B. Madon and others have found it impossible to make the journey to Bombay

I hear that they will be coming here towards the end of this month to participate in the Cricket Club of India's tournament. Does it mean that in their eyes this Club Championship is more important than the National title? The AILTA should demand an explanation from them for treating a National tournament with such glaring contempt. If they thought that the time for changing over from lawn courts to hard courts was too short why was it not fixed after the C.C.I. tournament? Then they would have had the necessary practice for the All-India contests. It seems that deliberate attempts were made by interested parties to undermine the prestige of the National competition by holding back the leading stars.

Leela Row As Dancer

I am glad to find Leela Row (now Mrs. Dayal) a former All-India Champion, coming into her own. Her brilliant fight and ultimate victory against a more versatile player in Joan Ingram, a British Wightman Cup player in the National Hard Courts Championships was thoroughly convincing. I should not, however, be at all surprised if Joan with a little more practice here turns the tables on her in the later tournaments.

After the match Leela presented me with a copy of her book "Nritta Manjari". She told me that of late she was spending most of her time in learning and cultivating Bharata Natyam rather than tennis. She has sued to pass her knowledge gained from old Sanskrit texts on the art of dancing and from South Indian experts like Gaurabai of Baroda to the English reading public. It will be for our art critics to say how they find the book. But the patience and perseverance with which Leela takes up a thing promises a successful endeavour.

Objections Against Composite Stadium?

What about the composite stadium, I am repeatedly asked by friends who are interested in it. All I can tell them is that the Government has not yet made up its mind as to how much of the Lloyd Recreation ground they would give us for the purpose. When I met Dr. M. D. D. Gilder our Health and P.W.D. Minister, a few weeks ago he gave me to understand that some influential people in the locality have raised objections against building another stadium there. They are afraid that their afternoon siesta would be disturbed by the noisy crowds who would turn up to witness the matches every day! Can you imagine a more ridiculous argument against promotion of sport?

INDIA'S ENTRY INTO INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

It is reported in the press that the AIFF has sent India's entry for the next international competition which will be held on the continent next summer. I do not know if the consent of all the affiliated associations have been taken in this espect. In any case, I doubt very much if it will be possible to send a team abroad so soon again. It is not the question of finding suitable players to make the trip which will stand in the way. It is the hard problem of collecting the necessary cash for the purpose. The wiser thing to my mind, would be to conserve our resources for the time being so that we may be able to send our team for the next World Olympiad with ease. Prepare for that from now.

Rangachari's Sporting Gesture

Every body will appreciate the spirit which has impelled C. R. Rangachari, the Madras bowler, to issue a press statement asking his friends and admirers to stop the agitation against his exclusion from the fourth Test match which will be held at Madras from January 27. I have already expressed the view in these columns that it would have been wiser to select him, a local man in preference to a stranger to those wickets, however good he may be elsewhere. This does not mean that the hands of the selectors should be forced by vigorous agitation to change their minds at the eleventh hour. In that case sport will be reduced to the level of a political platform, and narrow provincialism will rule the roost

A Feather In Dolly Nazir's Cap

Little Dolly Nazir deserves to be congratulated on her successful swim from Sun Island to the Gateway of India in 1 hour 16 minutes and 17 seconds. Only another competitor, Mrs. Laxmibai Palaja, managed to reach home Three others dropped on the way This is highly creditable for a girl still to reach her teens If she is handled properly, she may grow into a world-beater like Fanny Blankers-Koen who knows

The laurels for the men was however, stolen by a visitor from Mussoorie, W. Parson He covered the same distance as Dolly in 58 minutes, 28 seconds with Isaac Mansur of Bombay closely following. It is a happy augury that more women and men are taking to aquatic sport in our city. With greater encouragement from the controlling body Bombay is sure to make rapid progress

Nationalise Newspaper Production In India

'Lokamanya' Editor's Appeal To Govt. At Marathi Journalists' Conference

SANGLI, JAN. 15 (API): A NOVEL FORM OF "NATIONALISATION" OF NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION IN INDIA WAS SUGGESTED BY MR. P. V. GADGIL, EDITOR OF "LOKAMANYA", BOMBAY, IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE MARATHI JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE HERE TO-DAY

Stating that the conception he was putting forward was a new one, Mr. Gadgil said that newspapers in India had already become an industry, as in other parts of the world

He opined that the repression of editorial freedom at the hands of capitalist owners was much more severe than even that of the Government, and that it was more true in the case of newspapers controlled by political parties. "It is my firm conviction, therefore, that newspaper work should be removed from the hands of private capital and brought under public ownership."

Dwelling at length on the economic problems of newspaper workers, especially in the smaller cities and towns, Mr Gadgil urged that those who produced the newspaper should be regarded as workers as in any other profession, and while the people could certainly expect a distinct type of public service from them, the Editor and his assistants should no longer be regarded as self-sacrificing missionaries with little worldly needs. Mr. Gadgil urged the Governments to take an increasing interest in improving the conditions of journalists and, he welcomed, in this connection, the C. P. Government's action in ordering an enquiry in that direction.

To the working journalists Mr. Gadgil suggested that rural aspects, rather than urban and international problems, should receive more and more recognition at their hands He looked forward to the day when news items such as the "air-lift of coal into Berlin" or "American woman's fourth divorce" would get less preference in a provincial newspaper than, say, a paragraph that in a nearby district "the sheaf of corn is much bigger this year than in previous seasons" Only then, Mr Gadgil concluded, would the newspaper worker in the countryside come into his own and be able to play his proper part in the life of the nation

Mr. Gadgil explained that he did not wish the newspapers to be controlled by a Government department. His idea was that they should be made a specific responsibility of the universities which were usually controlled by scholars of high standing and were not amenable to party or Governmental influence. It was the function of the universities to educate, as also that of the newspapers There would be a further advantage said Mr Gadgil that the seats of learning would find a new avenue of income, and editorial freedom would be ensured

AMBALA, Jan. 15 (U.P.): The Hon'ble Punjab Governor, Mr Chandulal Trivedi, who is here on a two-day tour of the districts paid a visit yesterday to Indapur a village about 20 miles from Ambala

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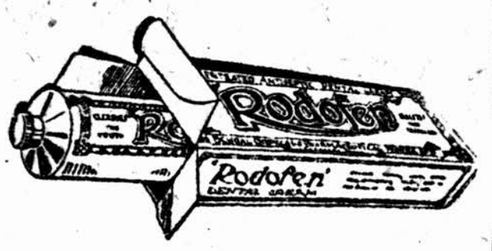

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PROPERTY FOR SALE

Properties for sale: mortgage; exchange; many places. Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co.. Surveyors. Allahabad 1. (54).

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WAY TO SECURE WORLD PEACE

Rally Of 550 Million People Pledged

LONDON, (IPS): In the name of 550,000,000 people, the Commonwealth Premiers had pledged their support to UNO in its task of maintaining world peace, declared Mr. Noel Baker, the secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations at Cambridge the other day. He said:-

"The Western Union mobilise the will and resource of 400,000,000 more people. The Atlantic Pact, if it succeeds, might bring another 200,000,000 more. So great a majority of mankind as 1150,000,000 will show how the forces for peace, democracy and freedom may be built up".

BIGGER ATOM BOMBS IN OFFING?

CHICAGO, Jan. 15, (Reuter): Three atomic scientists have reported that at present Americans would not be much better off to cope with an atom bomb attack on a major city than the Japanese at Nagasaki. They are doctors R. S. Stone, wartime atomic scientist, Leon Jacobson and J. Garrott Alen of the Argonne national laboratory at Chicago.

Writing in the American medical association journal, they predicted that future atom-bombs would be bigger and radio isotopes used as weapons would be "as frightening as bacteriological warfare".

SINGER INSURES VOICE FOR £ 100,000

ROME, (IPS): Margherita Carioso, the famous Italian opera singer and the highest paid film star in Italy has insured her voice for £ 100,000. She gave several performances in London recently for the first time after the war and also a television programme.

NEHRU OPENS GANDHI GHAT

Says Mahatma Was Beacon To Millions Of His Countrymen

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15 (API): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, this morning declared open Gandhi Ghat, the memorial mandap built on the edge of an island in the Ganges at Barrackpore 14 miles from Calcutta, where a portion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi was immersed last year.

The opening ceremony consisted of placing inside a pedestal a silver urn holding Gandhiji's ashes and a copper scrollic containing the daily newspapers dated January 31, 1948. the day after Mahatmaji's assassination

The Prime Minister also planted at the ghat a sapling of the famous Bodhi tree from Anuradhapura, Ceylon, which was brought to India this week with the relics of the Buddhist Arhans, Sariputta and Maha Moggallana.

The Bodhi tree at Anuradhapura is itself an offspring of the world-famous Bodhi tree at Gaya, having grown from a sapling sent to Ceylon by Emperor Asoka in the second century B.C.

A message from His Excellency the Governor-General was read at the ceremony.

His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, the Premier and Ministers of West Bengal, consular representatives and distinguished Buddhist visitors from many countries were present in the very large gathering

Verses from sacred scriptures and the hymn "Vaishnava Janato", favourite of Mahatma Gandhi, as well as the well-known Bhajan of Rabindranath Tagore "Ekla Chalo" were sung.

MAHATMA'S IDEALS.

Speaking in Hindi on the occasion, Pandit Nehru said that among Mahatma Gandhi's ideals were the unity of India, the raising of the Harijans and the poor and the development of cottage industries. Above all, his message was that of truth and ahimsa. During the one year since Gandhiji had departed, much had happened in India and there had been many changes both political and otherwise. Hahatmaji was a Mahapurusha who had passed into history and with his passing an era had ended. The history of the Ganga, Pandit Nehru recalled, was also in the maina history of India. From the Mahabharata to the present the Ganga had seen through the ages the rise and fall of many kingdoms. It had seen for 200 years a foreign administration in the country and it had also seen the beginning of a new era and the attainment of independence through the efforts of a great man. Last year a portion of the ashes of their leader had been immersed here. Gandhi Ghat would remind crores of people now and hereafter of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Nehru recalled Mahatma Gandhi's views in regard to workers in factories and mills and how he had formed the labour union at Ahmedabad. They were all aware of labour's difficulties and it was their duty to remove them. But it was difficult to remove all of them in one moment. Strikes and hartals only created more complications.

BEACON TO MILLIONS.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru continued, was a beacon light to millions of his countrymen. He understood that so long as we were not united, the independence of India was not possible. He had led us to our freedom, and in ensuring that freedom, had sacrificed himself.

After the ceremony, Pandit Nehru inspected the Ghat while the crowd surged round him. and then left for Delhi by air.

GANDHI GHAT.

Gandhi Ghat, the foundation of which was laid in April last by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the then Governor of West Bengal, has been designed to symbolise Mahatma Gandhi's teachings of truth, beauty and simplicity, according to its architects. Built by the Government of West Bengal, it consists of a tapering 55 feet high tower on a raised platform and a 40 feet cantilevered canopy which is described as the first of its kind in India. The canopy has been designed to shelter pilgrims and bathers. The entire superstructure rests on 101 piles on the edge of the Ganges: a concrete plaque depicting incidents from Mahatmaji's life will be placed on the wall of the tower.

The silver urn holding a portion of Mahatmajis ashes. which was placed inside the pedestal to-day, has the words "Hai Ram" written on it. these being Mahatmaji's last words. The urn is a half-sized replica of the copper vessel in which the ashes of Mahatmaji were brought to the ghat last year for immersion.

WHERE ALL CAN MEET AND PRAY.

Mr. B. C Sinha, West Bengal's Minister for Works and Buildings, requesting Pandit Nehru to open the ghat, said that it was a memorial where people of all castes, creeds and religions could congregate and pray. Officials in charge of its construction had taken their work as a sacred duty and had finished it in seven and a half months.

Gandhi Ghat has been built on the very spot where Mahatmaji's ashes were immersed in the river last year by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. It is situated 500 feet inside the tidal river and has necessitated complete foundations. The total expenditure on the work was about Rs. 3,75,000.

Buddhist Monk's Corpse Turned Into Stone

BANGKOK: A Buddhist monk's corpse has turned into stone at the Siamese town of Bandon.

Thousands of Siamese Buddhist devotees are making the pilgrimage to Bandon this month to pay homage to the "miracle corpse" of the late monk.

According to the Bangkok newspapers, Chief Abbot Luang Poh of the Bandon Buddhist shrine passed away in July 1942. The Abbot was said to have died while in a sitting position and the body was placed in an urn in that position.

Recently, the urn was opened in preparation for the cremation of the body. To the amazement of the monks and others present at the ceremony, the dead monk's corpse was found to have turned into hard stone. The body was intact and there was no sign of decay or odour.

Stolen—One Bridge

SINGAPORE: A bridge spanning the Nae Sai river and marking the border of Siam and Burma has been stolen, the "Starits Times" Bangkok, correspondent has reported.

The thieves apparently wanted the iron uprights used in its construction and dismantled the entire bridge.

PATNA, Jan. 15, (U.P.I.): A sum of Rs. 37,662 has been sanctioned by the Government to be distributed in the districts where special schools for aboriginals exist. This grant will be utilised to pay the teachers of these schools at the minimum rate of Rs. 15 per month.

DETENU'S COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE

'No Opportunity To Contact Counsel In Jail'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An allegation that the police were deliberately denying him any opportunity to contact his legal adviser in the jail was made by the Communist detenu, Mr. Romesh Chandra, who was arguing his own case in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown today. Mr. Romesh Chandra is being tried on a charge of printing and publishing the proscribed pamphlet "Operation Asylum" today.

Mr. Romesh Chandra alleged that he had not even been informed of the charge against him or even of this case pending in the C.P.M.'s Court for three months in jail. He also alleged that the Police were deliberately trying to hide the evidence which he was seeking to produce in Court and were delaying matters so that justice be denied to him.

Mr. Romesh Chandra, who was detained under the Public Security Measures Act in July last year, also raised a legal point whether the C.P.M.'s Court could not quash this detention order since this case had been launched under the same charge.

Mr. Romesh Chandra will continue his arguments on Wednesday.

Miss S. Panandikar, Principal Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Bordi, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as an additional member of the Board of Basic Education.

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL VICE

Indian Conference's Plea For Effective Legislation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Explaining the field covered by the Second Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, told pressmen at a conference held at the Taj Mahal Hotel today, that 45 papers on various social welfare subjects had been submitted for discussion at the session held in Delhi last month.

These subjects were considered in four sections under the headings of State and Social Services, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Rural Social work and Reconstruction and lastly Welfare in Industry

ABOLISH PROSTITUTION

The treatment and prevention of social vice has been given prority in the recommendations of the conference, which suggests that prostitution should be abolished and should not be recognised by the State as a profession for women. The conference pleads for effective legislation to check and prevent social vice.

A significant reccommendation made by the conference is the establishment of psychiatric clinics for the treatment of maladjustments in prostitutes, and the formation of a Family Social Council to advise families in case of family maladjusments.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

In dealing with the question of tuberculosis, the conference expressed the opinion that the disease should be treated in its incipient stage for which examination of the young should be carried out on an extensive scale. The furtherance of research with regard to B.C.G. Vaccine has also been strongly advised.

With regard to crime the suggestion put forth is prevention by tackling the evil at the root, i.e. among the young. Furthermore, strong emphasis has been laid on a reorientation of the penal system based on rehabilitation, and the provision of incentives to self-regeneration

The conference in discussing the problems of social welfare and making its recommendations has proposed the establishment of research institutions in each section to coordinate the work to be done. Towards achieving this end an All-India Directory of Social Welfare agencies will be published by the conference.

With a view to promote social service conciousness among the people the conference proposes to organise a social welfare day on April 24 this year.

INFURIATED BOARDER HAMMERS WOMAN TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sarojbai Sawalram Sawant, a working-class, resident of Kamathi Chawl, DeLisle Road, was brutally murdered, this morning.

Sarojbai, as was her wont, got up with the lark and after cleaning her pots and pans was busy in the kitchen cooking the morning's breakfast, for the inmates of the house who had to set out on work before the sun rose high.

A boarder who wanted his "chota-hazri" rather earlier than usual is said to have picked up a quarrel with the woman on that score.

At the height of the altercation that ensued between the two, the infuriated boarder, is stated to have picked up a hammer that was lying on the floor and struck Sarojbai on the head repeatedly.

The woman was dead before she could utter another word.

Realising what he had done only after he saw Sarojbai's limp, the dead-body sagging to the ground, the assailant, it is learnt, soon ran out of the room and absconded.

The Police who are on the look out for him feel that he cannot have gone far.

Standing Labour Committee To Meet

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): Amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the implementation of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, are among the important items on the agenda of the eleventh session of the Standing Labour Committee which will meet here on Jan. 19, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India. The Committee will also discuss the Bombay dock workers scheme and utilisation of the unspent balances of the war injuries scheme.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

HINDU: Posh Vad 2, 2005.
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Avval 16, 1368.
PARSI: Amardad 16, 1318.
Sunrise 7-15 A.M., Sunset 6-23 P.M., Hightide 01-09, 12-54 Lowtide 07-20, 18-56.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Problem of Religion in India" today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

R. A. PODAR MEDICAL COLLEGE (AYURVEDIC), WORLI: Annual social gathering today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, Bombay Province will preside.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL: Annual social gathering and prize distribution today at 4 p.m. at Saraswati Bagh, under presidentship of Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Amritlal Shah will speak on "Astrological Signs" at 2 p.m. and Mr. B. D. Wagh on "Some Astrological Axiom" at 5 p.m., today (Sunday) at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting under auspices of Socialist Party to protest against the continued detention of Mr. V. K. P. Menon and others and to demand their immediate release from Masulipattam Jail, today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Podar College, Matunga.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI: Variety Entertainment, in aid of Poor Student's Fund at 5 p.m. today (Sunday), College Hall. Mr. Asmat M. Rais will preside.

BHAGINI SAMAJ: Opening of new premises of the Bhagini Samaj Bhuleshwar Shakha by Sjt. Vithaldas Hakamchand Shah today (Sunday) at 4-30 at Jai Hind Estate Bhuleshwar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: Meeting of Municipal Employees to consider ways and means to improve their living conditions and demands today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Nare Park (Opp. G.I.P. Rly. Workshop) Parel.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Sports and Prize Distribution in the Indian Gymkhana Grounds Matunga today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. Honourable Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, will preside and Mrs. Chagla will distribute prizes.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on Instruction of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans today (Sunday) at 10 a.m., at 448, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.

SRI SUBRAMANYA SAMAJ: Religions discourse on "Valli Parinayam" by Acharya S. Venkatesa Sastrigal at 8-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Matunga.

SHREE KANDIVALI VYAYAM MANDIR: All Kandivali, Malad, Borivli Open Sports meet and Annual gather today (Sunday) Sir Behramji. N. Karanjia will preside and distribute the prizes.

ARYA SAMAJ: Prof. Rammurti, will deliever a lecture about 'yoga' today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Arya Samaj Mandir, Fort.

NATURE CURE HOME: Dr. Lakshman Sharma will give a public talk on "Nature Cure Views These Heart Failures" today (Sunday) at 5 p.m., at Nature Cure Home, Vincent Road Agrawal Nagar Matunga (G.I.P.) Shanta and Lakshmi will give demonstrations of yogic exercises.

JAINA CONFERENCE: Annual conference of Jains of South India will be held today (Sunday) at Tirumalai, Polur Taluk.

COLABA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of Colaba Taluka Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal and Colaba Womens' Association a Womens' Social Gathering (Haladikumkum Ceremony) will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 P.M. at Chotta Colaba, Near Maruti Temple, Bombay No. 1. Smt. Rukminibai Tapase will preside.

BODY BEAUTIFUL COMPETITION: Inter-Collegiate Body Beautiful Competition will be held today at Siddarth College at 9-00 a.m. Competitors should note the change in address

BOMBAY SAREERIRIKA SIKSHANA MANDAL: Annual prize distribution at Gilder Tank Maidan, Grant Road. Mr. G. D. Tapase presides.

'PARLE CONGRESS SEVA DAL INAUGURATED

Home Minister On Need For Selfless Work Among Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, January 15.

"Fighting for freedom is one thing and to establish a new order is another. We have to create a new country that can bring great benefits to the world The work of peace is more difficult than that of war It calls for training for efficiency and training for increasing our strength", said Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister inaugurating the Congress Seva Dal at Vile Parle last night before a very large gathering.

Continuing Mr. Morarji said that they did not require training for destructive work which was quite easy. But the work of construction was much more difficult. Every member of the Dal had to follow non-violence and truth and their ideal should be the servict and pursuit of the programme offered to them by Mahatma Gandhi and they must ask others to follow the same path. More than training, it was the emotion underlying the work they had to cary on and they must stand firm and do their duty by their country.

In conclusion, the Home Minister appealed to them to build up character and pursue their path with devotion to their ideals irrespective of what other people said or did.

Earlier, Mr S. K. Pendse, Organiser of the Dal for Bombay Suburbs in welcoming the guest of the evening, said that the inauguration of the branch of the Dal at Vile Parle was a great event. He assured the Home Minister that thousands of workers in Vile Parle loyally stood by the Congress.

KARACHI, Jan. 14, (A.P.I.): Dacca's new shortwave transmitter will be inaugurated by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Khawaja Shahabuddin, on January 16.

The new transmitter will operate on 11 points 89 megacycles in the 25 metre band 11890 kcs.

SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT VILLAGES

From January 15, 1949, the existence of scarcity conditions has been declared by the Government of Bombay in certain 54 vilages of Sanand Mahal and in the merged areas of Katosan Thana and Palej taluka and the integrated are of Katosan State.

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, Jan. 16.
2 44 metres (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a m V T Sathe 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Abdul Halim Jafar Khan 9-0 Malti Pande (Vocal music) 5-15 Rajab Ali Khan 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Malti Pande (Vocal music) 12-0 p m "Gharkul" 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Shivkumar Shukla 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 V T Sathe 4-40 Malti Pande (Vocal music) 5-0 Abdul Halim Jafar Khan 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 V T Sathe 6-30 Shivkumar Shukla 7-0 Tulsi Krut Bhajan 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Dwandwa Geeten 7-30 "Pashan" 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Rajab Ali Khan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Studio Concert

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s).
7-40 p m Gujarati Geetmala 5-45 Ratikumar Vyas 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
8-0 p m Ratikumar Vyas 8-15 Samachar Joshi 9-0 Shivkumar Shukla 9-30 Samachar Joshi 10-0 Rajab Ali Khan.

BARODA
250 metres (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a m Morning Variety 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Film Music 6-0 p m News (E) 6-10 Local Announcements 6-35 D V Paluskar (Vocal music) 7-0 Baal Jagat 7-30 Manilal Raval 7-45 Topical Talk 8-0 Baroda Radio Orchestra 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Your Favourites 8-45 Manilal Raval 9-0 News (E) 9-15 D V Paluskar (Poona).

At 9-45 p.m. on Monday (17th inst.) All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English by Mr. P. S. Narayan on "Inflation and the Course of Prices."

DAWOODI BOHRA CONFERENCE

Plea For Exemption From Anti-Excommunication Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A plea for the exemption of the Dawoodi Bohra community from the application of the Anti-ex-communication Bill due in the Bombay Assembly at its next session, was made by several speakers at the Dawoodi Bohra Conferecne organised by the Dawoodi Bohra Literary and Welfare Society at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall this evening. Mr. Tayebbhai M. Zarif, Congressman of Calcutta presided.

Stating that the Bill was detrimental to the interests of the Bohra community, Mr. Zarif said that it would disturb the solidarity and harmony of the Bohra community. He pointed out, "Our Mullaji Saheb has been on the 'Gadi' for 35 years and during this period only 78 persons out of the total population of 3,00,000 have been ex-communicated". He asked how the Mullah Saheb was going to preserve the structure and integrity of the community without the power of ex-communication. He added that it was the time-honoured right of the community to deal with 'erring, defiant and mischievous elements' in the community.

Mr. Yusufally T. Vakil, Chairman of the Conference in the course of his address averred that it was a recognised right of any organisation to expel members who flouted or defied the rules of the organisation and acted in a manner prejudicial to its interests. Even the Indian National Congress resorted to expulsion of 'erring members', he added.

"In matters of religious and communal life," Mr. Vakil said, "that Mullah Saheb is our supreme head—the representative of God. His power in spiritual and religious matters is absolute." The forthcoming Bill, he contended, would curtail and interfere with that right.

DAWOODI BOHRA CONFERENCE: Session to be continued today at 3 p.m. at Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

TRAINING CLASSES IN FISHERIES

The Government of India proposes to start, from June 1, 1949, training classes in Inland and Marine Fisheries under the Central Inland and Marine Fisheries Research Stations at Pulta (Calcutta) and Mandapam (Madras) respectively. Each class will consist of about 25 students.

The Inland Fisheries Course, which is of ten months duration, is intended to provide training in the general principles and practices of Inland fishery work to selected candidates. It is primarily designed to train hands for the posts of Fishery Officers in the subordinate administrative services in the Provinces and acceding States. Candidates from foreign countries or those intending to take up private employment or develop fisheries in their own estates may also be admitted for training.

Copies of the rules of admission to these classes can be obtained from the Director of Fisheries, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

CONCESSION TO BACKWARD CLASS REFUGEE STUDENTS

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Backward Class refugee students from Pakistan should be considered eligible for free studentships and scholarships in Secondary schools, Industrial institutions and colleges, including Agricultural Veterinary and Medical Colleges in the same way as other Backward Class students in the Province. They have already been held eligible for the grant of capitation grants payable to private Backward Hostels.

TAGAI LOANS TO POTATO CULTIVATORS

The Government of Bombay has placed at the disposal of the Collector of Poona an additional amount of Rs. 6,00,000 for grant of Tagai loans to poor cultivators to enable them to purchase seed potatoes and manure mixture from the Agricultural Department for the current 'rabi' season. Already, Rs. 15,00,000 were at the disposal of the Collector for the purpose.

TALUKA LIBRARIES

The Sinnar Sahakari Vachanalaya, Sinnar, Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Yeola, (both in the Nasik District), Hardinge Institute, Bagalkot (Bijapur District) and the Barodel Library, Dhanduka (Ahmedabad District) have accepted the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of Bombay. They have been therefore recognised as Taluka Libraries for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 and will be paid grants-in-aid of Rs. 450 each for the current financial year.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 15 (API)—Following is the weather summary for Saturday, Jan. 15, 1949:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for local very light showers in Rajputana. Night temperatures were appreciably above normal over the region from Cutch and north Konkan to north Rajputana and Madhya Bharat. Forecast valid until the evening of 16th:—A few light showers are likely in the East Punjab, north Rajputana, the hills and sub-mountain districts of the west United Provinces and in and near the north Central Provinces

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 15 (API)—Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Dec. 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08.00 hours I.S.T. on Jan 15 1949: Ahmedabad 88 67 0 0 0 Ahmednagar 82 Bangalore 79 56 0 0.2 minus 0.4 Bombay 85 73 0 0 minus 0.2 Calcutta 81 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Delhi 64 45 0 0 minus 0.7 Hyderabad (Dn) 85 54 0 0 minus 0.5 Lucknow 76 48 0 0 0 Madras 96 66 0 1.7 minus 4.5 Mahabaleshwar 75 58 0 0 minus 0.4 Mysore 82 59 0 0 minus 0.5 Nagpur 84 54 0 0 minus 0.6 Patna 75 53 0 0 minus 0.4 Poona 86 62 0 0 minus 0.2 Sholapur 86—0 0 minus 0.5 Simla 57.42 0 1.6 minus 0.5 Surat 86 68 0 0 minus 0.1

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO PROVINCIAL SCOUTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh addressing the annual raly of provincial scouts this evening commended the spirit of service and devotion which guide them in all their activities.

The Governor said that the scouts all over the world form one brotherhood to serve their fellowmen. While he watched them today, he could say that for the youth of the country this spirit of service should be the fountain-head of inspiration.

There was an impressive parade of scouts which was watched by a big crowd assembled at the Cooperage.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS' STIFF ATTITUDE

The Communist controlled G. I. P. Railway Running Staff Conference was held in the Kalyan Municopal Council Hall when resolutions expressing their former decisions to stand by the memorandum submitted to the Transport Minister, Government of India and the General Manager, G.I.P. Railway urging the grant of their demands were passed at the meeting

The meeting called upon the Running Staff to reject the demands is they fall below their proposals mentioned in the memorandum to the Government.

By another resolution the meeting advised the Running Staff that they are not bound if there is any settlement between Railwaymen's Federation and the Government of India if the demands asked by the Running Staff are not granted

G.I.P. EARNINGS IN DECEMBER

Bombay. Jan. 15 (UPI): The approximate earnings of the G.I.P. Railway for the month of December, 1948, amounted to Rs. 3,07,31,000 against Rs. 2,25,82,000 in December 1947. The total approximate income of the G.I.P. Railway period of the current financial year ending December 1948, amounted to Rs. 27,58,97,000 against the corresponding figure of Rs. 21.88.98.000 last year.

Bakers Want 'Myda Flour'

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Jan. 15.

"The Thana District Bakers Association has requested the Thana Collector to supply its members with 'Myda flour' on controlled prices so that they could supply public with cheap bread. But the Collector informed the Association that 'Myda' would be supplied in exchange for wheat. The plea of the Association is that the Gvoernment should purchase wheat from the merchant at controlled prices and supply to the Association."

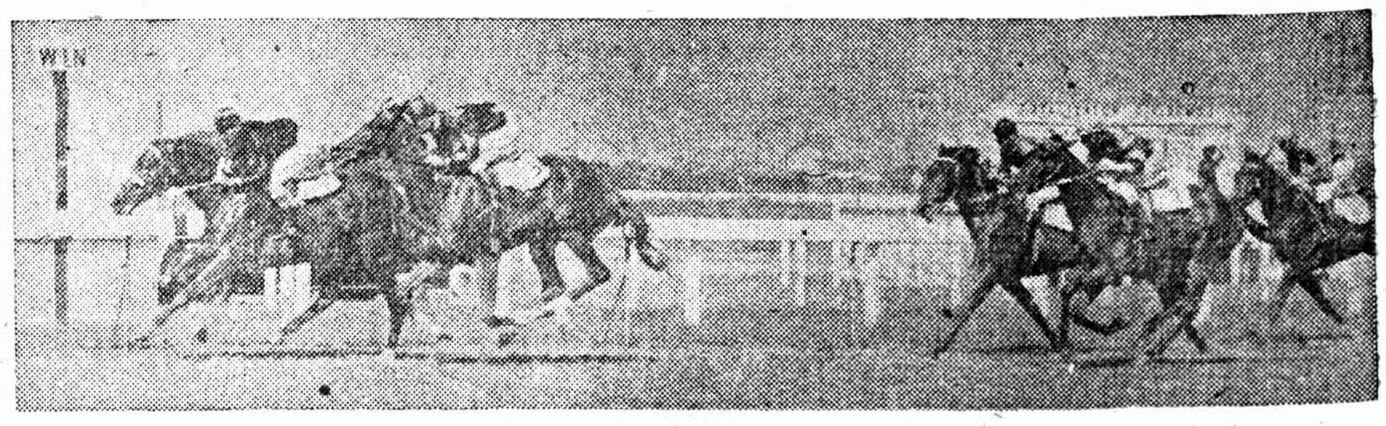
NORTH BOMBAY HOTEL KAMGAR UNION

The Secretary of the Union writes: In pursuance of the decision of the last General Body Meeting held on 6th January, the workers of the North Bombay Hotels and Restaurants will strike work on 19th inst. to demonstrate their protest against the delaying attitude of the Government in refering their grievances and demands adjudication as promised by the Government.

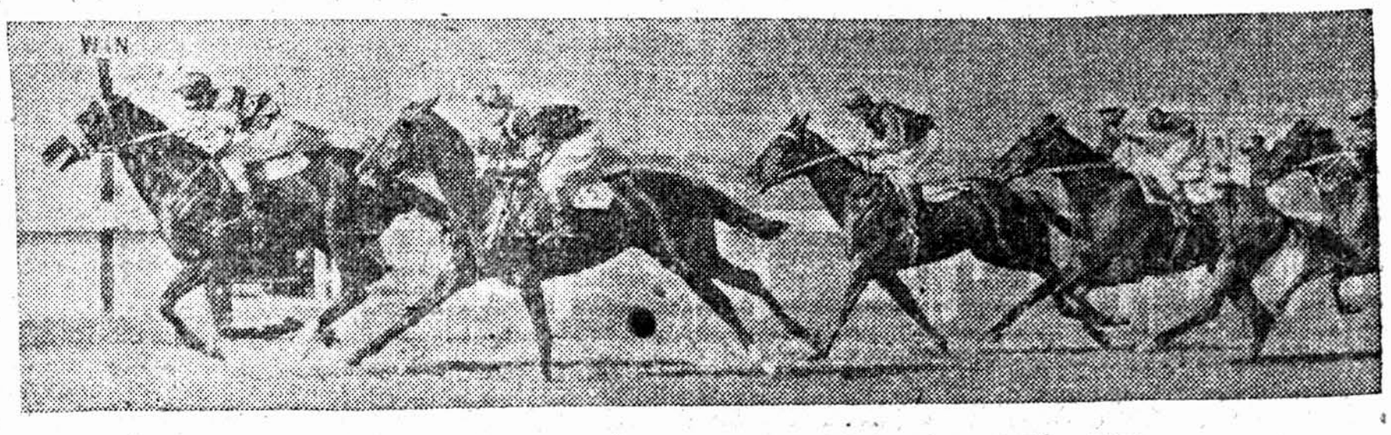
Oriental Spotlight Springs Surprise

Punters Have Another Bad Day

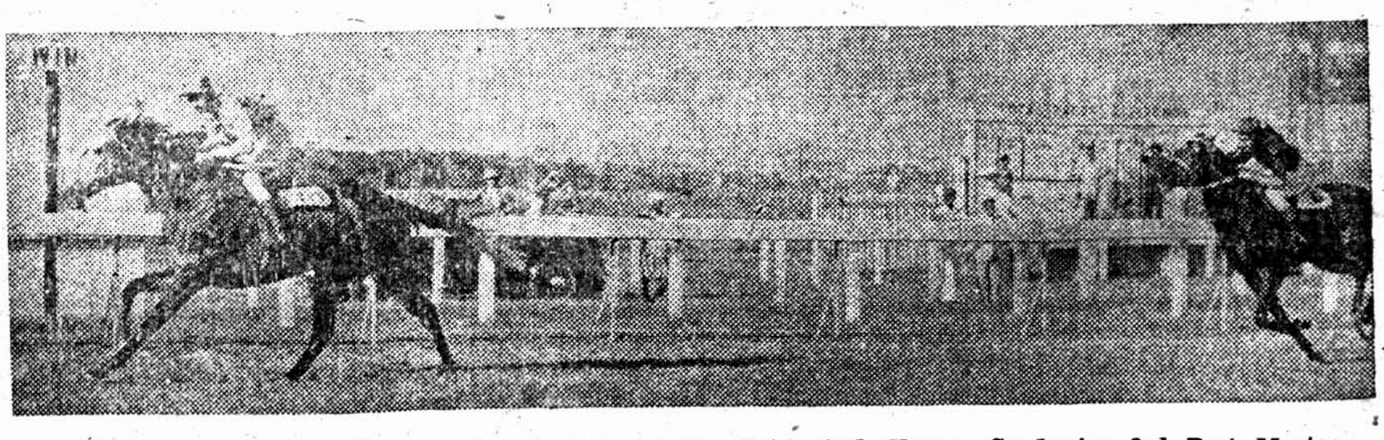
SATURDAY'S RACING AT MAHALAXMI



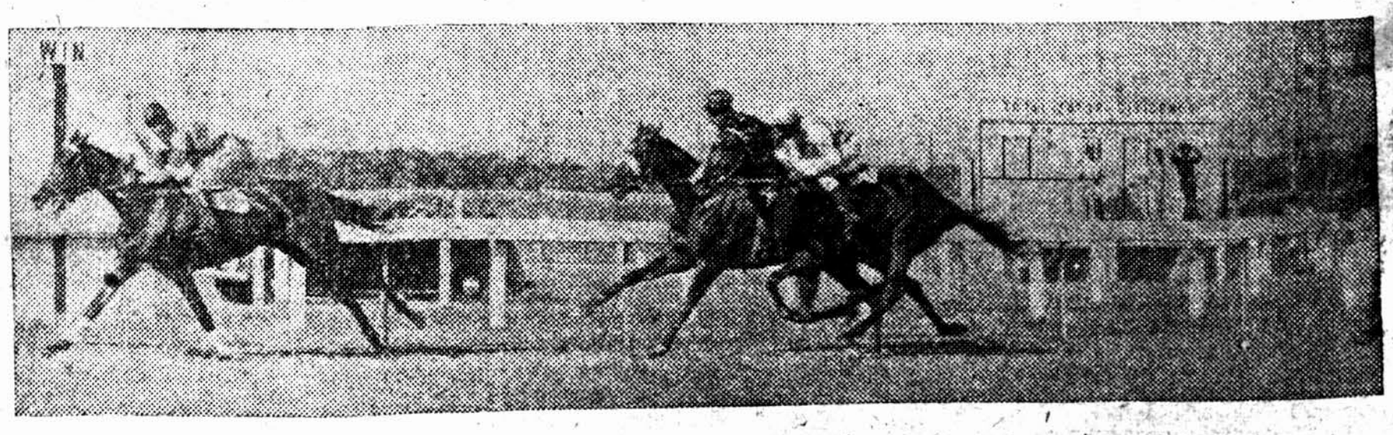
THE JUHU PLATE (DIV. II) 5F 1st King of Diamonds, 2nd Lerins, 3rd Bihari.



PAREL PLATE (DIV. I) 7F: 1st Aan Baan 2nd My Pet, 3rd Blue Mist.



THE BRABOURNE CUP 1½ M: 1st Oriental Spotlight, 2nd Happy Go Lucky, 3rd Post Master



THE NAWANAGAR PLATE 1M 1F: 1st Sir Galahad, 2nd Shivneri, 3rd Battle Out.

(By our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Satuday.

PUNTERS EXPERIENCED ANOTHER LEAN DAY AT MAHALAXMI TODAY AT THE DECISION OF THE ELEVENTH WINTER MEETING, ALL-FIRM FAVOURITES DISAPPOINTING.

Mr. Bagree's Oriental Spotlight, seven-year-old grey English mare with a brilliant late charge scored the 1¼ miles Brabourne Cup, the days feature, in very easy manner at the lavishing odds of 20 to 1

HAPPY GO LUCKY GETS SECOND PLACE

Happy Go Lucky was second and greatly fancied Post Master could only place a poor third. Mimizan was also very well supported but the recent arrival after figuring prominently to failed respond in the homestretch.

In the opening event, Aarzu was the medium of a gamble. The speedy colt lost ground, running out at the turn and King of Diamonds who came the closest way on the rails narrowly held Lerins who was also extensively supported by those in the know.

Cockpit Pride, last week's sensational winner, repeated in the same manner in the first division of the Cooperage Plate, where after a great battle he warded off the late bid of Nasrullah. Heavily supported Chhatrapati and and Battling Admiral were close third and fourth respectively.

In the first division of the Juhu Plate Manisha raced neck to neck with odds on favourite, Deuce of Clubs opproaching the grand stands but at the critical end the speedy Akalkot colt stopped to nothing and scored as he liked.

OBJECTION OVERRULED

Sir Galahad scored with consumate ease from Shivneri in the Nawanagar Plate and the frivolous objection raised by the rider of the second-named was quickly overruled by the stewards.

Neglected Khundil came from a long way back and game Bid also came from far behind to place first and second, respectively, in the second division of the Parel Plate. The third in the frame Spring Chicken was in the ruck till midway and was finishing on at tremendous speed Wagered Hooded Terror, winner's stable mate just missed the money at the end.

TREBLE POOL

Thirteen punters solved the treble pool event which apiiece returned Rs. 9594-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE JUHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING CF DIAMONDS 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Diamond's LERINS 8-7 Evans 2
Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-7 Khade 3
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's LOCHINVAR 8-7 Roberts 4
Won by Hd., 1 3/4 lengths, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 6 seconds.
Not run: Par Excellence.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 8-11 Argade 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-12 Tasi 2
Mr. A. T Janai's COURT DANCER 8-5 Medhe 3
Messrs. A G Rangilla and M. H. Alimahmed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-1 Bhosle 4
Won by 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 1 1/5 seconds.
Not run: Clitheroe.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. V. Rosenthal and Mrs. F. G. Travers' COCKPIT PRIDE 8-12 Cunningham 1
Mr Fali H. Mehta's NASRULLAH 8-5 Roberts 2
Messrs. D. Mathradas and L. N. Kapadia's CHHATRAPATI 8-5 Evans 3
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-4 Rickaby 4
Won by Hd., Nk., Hd.
Time: 1 minute 59 4/5 seconds.
Not run: Her Excellency.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 56 and Rs. 18.

THE JUHU PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's MANISHA 9-3 Aurobinda 1
M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's DEUCE OF CLUBS 9-3 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TRUMPELDOR 8-7 Damodar 3
M/s. G. Saul and H. R. Somekh's ROYAL GUARD 9-3 Sumersingh 4
Won by 1 1/4 length, 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.
Not run: Chand Chakor, Play On, Lira Malt.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SIR GALAHAD 8-4 A. Ahmed 1
Mrs. E. A. Forsyth's SHIVNERI 8-0 S. Chavan 2
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLE OUT 8-9 Antoo 3
Mr Aspi H. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 9-0 Kheemsingh 4
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, Shd., lengths.
Time: 1 minute 59 3/5 seconds.
Not run: Jahan Zaib, Flying Clipper.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 28.

THE PAREL PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-10 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-4 Evans 2
Mr. B. N. Maheshwari's BLUE MIST 8-6 Rickaby 3
M/s. Currim Rahim and R. S. Mistry's CALTEX 8-7 Damodar 4
Won by 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.
Not run: Invader, Wood Nymph, Rashtrapati Pan Supari.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18.

THE BRABOURNE CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's ORIENTAL SPOTLIGHT 7-10 Purtu S. 1
M/s Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-5 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-4 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-2 Shaikh 4
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 41 4/5 seconds.
Not run: Mubarak.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 215. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.

THE PAREL PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-12 Antoo 1
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's GAME BID 9-0 Aurobinda 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's SPRING CHICKEN 8-7 J. Bhonsle 3
M/s Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's HOODED TERROR 8-2 Kheemsingh 4
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.
Not run: Hikmet, La Jawab.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 180. Places Rs. 61, Rs. 34 and Rs. 61.

THE PAREL PLATE Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-13 N. Dar 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-5 Jagdish 2
Mrs. W. L. Meier's AYAAZ 8-5 P. Khade 3
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's SWEETIE SHAH 8-13 Antoo 4
Not run: Padshah Begum.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24.

C.C.I. Open Tennis Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Annual C.C.I. Open Tennis Championships will be held from Monday, January 24 to Sunday, Jan. 30 and if necessary, the Preliminary Rounds will be commenced from Thursday, Jan. 20.

Entries will close at 6 p.m. on Monday, Jan 17 and the Draw will be made at 6 p.m. on the next day.

Leading Men Players of National repute headed by Sumant Misra, Dilip Bose, Naresh Kumar, K. B. Madan, Vishnu Mohan and Afzal Hussein will participate.

Mrs. L. Dayal, Mrs. K. Singh, Miss L. Woodbridge, Miss Joan Ingram, Mrs. S. R. Mody and Miss V. Alexi will comprise the Women's entry.

Reserved Season Tickets are available at Rs. 20.

Seven more alleged members of the R.S.S., were arrested by the Bombay City Police yesterday, bringing the total to 1665.

FIRST DEFEAT FOR WEST INDIES

Shute Bannerji In Deadly Form

East Zone gained the distinction of inflicting on the West Indies Team their first defeat of the tour, when they beat them here today by ten wickets.

In the previous cricket tours the record of the United Provinces has been equally impressive. In 1933, they beat the M.C.C. team led by Douglas Jardine, at Benares by ten runs. In 1935-36, after themselves scoring 137 runs the U.P. team skittled out the Australian Tourists for 89 in the only innings played. They gained the first innings lead against Lord Tennyson's team at Lucknow in 1937-38.

The West Indies who had forced to follow on today needed 180 runs in their second innings to avoid an innings defeat. Their batsmen tried hard to save the game, but with Shute Bannerjee the former All-India pace bowler, performing with deadly effect and taking seven wickets for sixty-seven runs, the West Indies team were all out for 184 runs.

East Zone needed five runs for victory. Shute Bannerjee, who opened East Zone second innings with Kunzru, got a further hand in his side's victory by scoring all the needed runs from his own bat.

SCORE-BOARD

EAST ZONE (1st Innings)	**298**
WEST INDIES (1st Innings)	**118**
WEST INDIES (Second Innings)	
G. Carew lbw Bannerjee	4
J. B. Stollmeyer c Nevsarkar b Bannerje	0
C. Walcott c Nevsarkar b Bannerje	43
J. Goddard c Nevsarkar b Bannerje	8
A. Rae c and b Girdhari	10
G. E. Gomez c Kunzru b Bannerje	43
R. Christiani b Palla	39
C. McWatt lbw Bannerjee	10
F. J. Cameron b Bannerje	14
P. Jones b Gaekward	0
J. Trim not out	6
Extras (3 Byes, 1 Legbye, 3 Noballs)	7
Total	184

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-17, 3-59 4-62. 5-99, 6-139, 7-159, 8-177, 9-178

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. N. Bannerje	20	1	67	7
Kunzru	3	0	7	0
Gaekward	21	2	42	1
Girdhari	23	6	45	1
Palia	3	0	16	1

EAST ZONE (Second Innings)

S. N. Bannerje not out 6
Kunzru not out 0
Total (for no wicket) 6

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gomez	3	0	6	0

PAREL HOCKEY

A solitary goal scored by Coutinho enabled the junior string of St. Xavier's College claim full points at the expense of St. Xavier's Association in the First Division of the Parel Hockey League, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, on Saturday evening.

Other results:

Second Division: Dreamland Sports Club 5, Ruia College 0.

Third Division: Lever Sports Club "B" 1, St. Xavier's College "E" 1; Mazagaon Institute 2, Panchgani Parsi H.S.O.B. "B" 0; Parel Sports Club 3, Mahim Gymkhana 1.

NATIONAL HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT: Tennis Finals to be played on P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Courts, Marine Drive, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m., His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaja Singh will preside and Rani Maharaj Singh will distribute the prizes.

In the Day's Sport

ASSOCIATION GROUND

2-50 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana ve. G. I. P. Rly. "B" (First Division)

4-00 p.m. Times "A" vs Young Sports "A" (Senior Division)

5-10 p.m. Lusitanian's "A" vs B. B. & C.I. "A" (Senior Division)

G.I.P. RLY. GROUND PAREL

3 p.m. Mazagaon Inst. vs Blue Wizards.

4 p.m. R.I.N. vs St. Xavier College "D"

5 p.m. Bombay City "A" vs Young Sports "A"

FAVOURITE FOR SINGLES TITLE ELIMINATED

Narayan Rao Wins A Gruelling Match

LAURA WOODBRIDGE'S GREAT FIGHT AGAINST MRS. SINGH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NARESH KUMAR MET HIS WATERLOO AT THE HANDS OF THE STEADY PLAYER FROM MADRAS, P. L. NARAYAN RAO, IN THE QUARTER-FINAL OF THE ALL-INDIA HARD COURTS TENNIS TOURNAMENT THIS MORNING.

Narayan Rao, who is better known as a doubles player, gave a brilliant exhibition of control over his strokes, which though lacking the speed necessary for scoring outright winners, had the direction.

Narayan Rao's steadiness unnerved Naresh Kumar to a very great extent. So much so that Naresh could hardly collect himself to score properly. His second services used to trickle down over the other side, so nervous was he.

And in a game that was easily the best so far played in the tournament the recent winner of the Bengal Singles title went down in two sets. Narayan Rao's courtcraft and greater experience told in the end. Being essentially a doubles player, Narayan Rao on numerous occasion completely baffled his opponent by his passing strokes every time Naresh Kumar came to the net. One of the match-winning strokes of the Madras player was the excellent drooping strokes directed at the opponent's feet at the net, that left Naresh no alternative but to half-volley them. The result being he invariably netted them.

Resorting to drawing his opponent into the farthest backhand corner, Narayan Rao manoeuvred the position in his inimitable manner and usually ended the rally by driving the ball down the other side of the court.

Towards the end of the second set Naresh Kumar was as stated earlier a bundle of nerves.

In another quarter-final, J. Withnell by virtue of his superior stamina beat Jit Kantawalla in three exciting sets. The two will meet in the semi-final tomorrow morning

In the other semi-final, G. Vasant will have an opportunity of reversing the verdict against K. Mahendra Singh, who had lowered his colours in the Lawn Tennis Tournament in Calcutta recently.

Mrs. Singh in a long drawnout semi-final against Miss Woodbridge, won to enter the final, where she will play Mrs. Dayal.

Owing to the late arrival of the up-country players, the concluding day of the tournament has been postponed by a day. Instead of Sunday being the last day, the same has been postponed to Monday, when His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay will preside and Rani Maharaj Singh will distribute the prizes.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

Quarter-Finalls: P. L. Narayan Rao beat Naresh Kumar, 9-7, 7-5; J. Whitnell beat J. M. Kantawalla, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; G. Vasant beat B. K. Garudachar, 6-1, 6-1; K. Mahendra Singh beat J. Charanjiva, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

P. L. Narayan Rao and D. Madhav Rao beat R. K. Singhani and J. R. Sanghani, 6-2, 6-2; P. L. Narayan Rao and D. Madhav Rao beat Vishnu Mohan and G. Narayan, 8-6, 7-5; Naresh Kumar and G. Vasant beat U. S. Bangera and M. M. Shinde, 6-0, 6-1; P. L. Narayan Rao and D. Madhav Rao vs. S. K. Phansalkar and Bhardwaj, 6-0 (unfinished).

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Quarter-Final: Mrs. K. Singh beat Mrs. S. Jameson, 6-1, 6-0.

Semi-Finals: Mrs. K. Singh beat Miss L. Woodbridge, 12-10, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

K. Mahinder Singh and Mrs. S. R. Mody beat G. Vasant and Mrs. B. Stewart, 5-7, 8-6, 14-12; F. Bekkevold and Miss J. Ingram walk over J. K. Umigar and Miss J. Holden.

Quarter-Finals: F. Bekkevold and Miss J. Ingram beat K. Mahinder Singh and Mrs. S. R. Mody, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0; Naresh Kumar and Miss V. Alexy beat Afsar Hussain and Miss L. Woodbridge, 7-5, 1-6, 6-3. J. Whitnell and Mrs. K. Singh vs. Vishnu Mohan and Mrs. Pollard, 6-8, 10-8 (unfinished.)

Programme For Sunday

Morning From 7-30 Onwards:

P. L. Narayan Rao vs. J. Whitnell, G. Vasant vs. K. Mahindra Singh, Mrs. K. Singh and J. Whitnell vs. Mrs. Pollard and Vishnu Mohan (to be cont.), Naresh Kumar and Vasant vs. Rama Rao and R. R. Ruia.

Evening From 3 Onwards:

COURT NO. 1: J. M. Mehta and J. Kantawalla vs. Mahindra Singh and J. Whitnell, Mrs. K. Singh vs. Mrs. Leela Dayal, Naresh Kumar and G. Vasant or Rama Rao and R. R. Ruia vs. Narayan Rao and Madhav Rao or Phansalkar and Bhardvaj.

IF POSSIBLE: Mrs. K. Singh and J. Whitnell or Mrs. Pollard and Vishnu Mohan vs. Naresh Kumar and Miss V. Alexy.

COURT NO. 2: Professional Singles Finals: Narayan Rao and Madhav Rao vs. S. K. Phansalkar and Bhardvaj (to be cont.) Ladies Doubles Finals: Miss J. Ingram and F. Bekkevold vs. Miss L. Merchant and J. Kantawalla.

BOMBAY CITY'S NARROW VICTORY

Women's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Women's Hockey League Lusitanian's "A' displaying much improved form but not combining well unluckily lost by a solitary goal to Bombay City "A".

After a thrilling fight for superiority Lusis gained many scoring opportunities in the first half. The Bombay City side dictated terms for quite a long while but were unlucky. The first half produced no result. The second half provided the spectators some lively moments and the Lusis, so popular with any crowd very nearby scored on two or three occasions but were crowded out. Then the City forwards made amends and plunged forward to attack, but Jessie Lobo, in goal for the first time came to her sides rescue. The all-important goal came Bombay City's way when Phyllis Badal, left inner pushed the ball forward and made no mistake to score midway through the second half. Lusis tried to equalize but the City's defence. Freeman, Edwards and Lynn proved barriers too strong for the attack. Elsa D'Souza and Jessie D'Souza helped by Mary D'Souza were working on their own to score, but failed.

The teams: Bombay City "A":—Bamber; Freeman, Edwards; Jones, Lynn, Hibbert, Durham, Chispolm, Elliot, Badal Thomber.

Lusitanians "A":— Jessie Lobo; Ecme, Rose; Green, Pamela, Carmen; Mary, Cecila [illegible], Elsa.

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE BOXING

First Annual Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first annual boxing tournament of the Siddarth College was held this evening on the College grands under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation. The standard of boxing witnessed was mediocre and the interest evinced between the students was keen each one trying to make the best of his fight.

The results were as follows:—

JUNIORS "B" CLASS.

1. B. D. Pinto 102 lbs beat J. D'Cruz 98 lbs on points.

2. D. K. Umrigar 124 lbs beat J. D'Costa 124 lbs on points.

SENIORS:

FLYWEIGHT.

3. T. M. Irani 100 lbs beat C. D. Thakkar 108 lbs on points.

4. R. K. Boyce 110 lbs beat Y. V. Gidh 110 lbs on points.

FEATHER WEIGHT.

5. H. B. Irani 124 lbs beat F. S. Engineer 125 lbs on points.

6. S. C. Daruwalla 127 lbs beat J. Coutinho 125 lbs on a technical knock out in the 2nd round.

WELTER WEIGHT.

7. R. M. Kapadia 138 lbs beat K. F. Tata 137 lbs on points.

BANTAM WEIGHT.

8. R. F. Irani 113 lbs beat S. D. Kalbag 113 lbs on points.

WELTER WEIGHT.

9. D. D. Shete 144 lbs beat R. F. Tata 141 lbs on points.

Major F. G. Baker presided and distributed the prizes.

DOCKYARD AND ST. XAVIER'S DRAW

Valuable Point Dropped By St. Xavier's College

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College "A" received a rude shock when Dockyard "A" held them to a goalless draw. This is the first point that the College dropped in their seven matches played so far. They have now collected 13 points. Dockyard "A" have much to thank their forwards Abraham and K. Le Febour, who pierced the College defence on numerous occasions. The College defence particular Ferreira T. Le Febour and C. Pereira. Reggie Rodrigues, Vaz and Williams were cornered and foiled in making a bid for that last minute goal for which the Collegians are famous.

Dockyard took the offensive and within a few minutes settled down to trouble the College defence K. Lefebour, the left inner of the Dockyard had a golden opportunity of opening his sides account when he had only the goalkeeper at his mercy, but Lobo in goal rushed and deflected the ball out of play. The Collegians woke up and L. Lobo outside right centered but his pass went abegging. Dockyard went through when K. Le Febour was offside to a pass by the centre forward Abraham. A little later St. Xavier's were dictating terms and almost scored. Vaz ran through on his own but when nearing goal instead of taking all the time he needed hastily shot into Mendonca in goal, who saved well. Then, again Reggie Rodrigues made sticks when Vaz gave him a beautiful pass. Then once more the danger was averted when Reggie passed to Vaz and had only to beat the goalie but shot wide. On another occassion L. Lobo centered and Reggie missed the ball, a defender getting to it before him. The first half had no score and the score board blank both sides resumed the onslaught.

On resemption Abraham was making desperate attempts and beating the College defence ran through, but scooped wide A rare chance came Dockyard's way when K. Le Febour pushed into the goalie and Abraham tried again but Ference Le Fabcur cleared in style. Dockyard were awarded a penalty corner but it was wasted. The College outer D'Costa had two Solo runs but grew nervous in goal area and shot wide. The best piece of stick work would have resulted in a goal when Abraham chased a first time clearance and T. Le Fabour was letting it go out but Abraham reached a reverse flicked but Lobo saved on the edge and the ball went out of play. Again Abraham made one of his dangerous down the line flicks and John D'Souza lying close at hand shot into Lobo who saved some point blank shots. The Xavierites known for their last minute spectacular goals made desperate attempts, and Reg. Rodrigues known for this shot hard, but Mendonca saved exceptionally well. The game ended in a goalless draw, the Collegians dropping their first point.

The teams:—St. Xavier's "A":—A. Lobo; O. Ferreira, E. Moses; T. Le Febour, J. D'Souza, C. Pereira; L. Lobo; Williams, Vaz. R. Rodrigues, L. D'Costa.

Dockyard "A":—Mendonca; Mc Murray, Bennet, M. D'Souza, Middlecoat, P. D'Souza; Dias, J. D'Souza, L. Abraham, K. Le Febour, J. D'Souza.

Referees: Ambrose and Wenees.

GOAN'S DRAW.

In the first division game played earlier in the evening Goan Sports Club were held to a draw by Ganeshkhind S. C. Goan Sports still maintain their position at the top of the first division.

Goan Sports scored their first goal through E. Correa, their centre forward in the first half of play, when he scored with a deft shot after a pass from his right outer Gonees, but this lead was neutralized when towards the last few minutes of the second half Ganeshkhind equalized through R. Donald.

BRADMAN'S CRICKET OUTFIT FOR MUSEUM

MELBOURNE, (IPS): Suggestions have been made in Australian cricket circles that a suitable memorial for Don Bradman, the great cricketer, be raised in Melbourne to perpetuate his memory and inspire the young cricketers of future generations. It is also suggested that Bardman's cricket outfits, like the bat in which he played, the boots he were during the play, his cap, gloves etc be preserved in the Melbourne museum as national relics.

(See Page 18)

SOUTH AFRICA TASTING FRUITS OF MALAN POLICY

Smuts' Comment On Durban Riots

UNION GOVERNMENT NOT TO PROCEED WITH BILL AGAINST NATIVE REPRESENTATION

Toll Of Disturbances Rises To 100 Killed And 1,000 Injured

RANDFONTEIN, Jan. 15. (Reuter): General Jan Smuts, commenting on the Durban riots, said today that South Africa was "tasting her first fruits" of the present Government's "racially repressive, contra-reactionary economic policies."

"The small fire which the Government is fanning today might lead to a terrible conflagration," he declared.

TOLL OF RIOTS

DURBAN, Jan. 15. (Reuter): Fighting was still going on in Durban today, third day of Indian-African race riots in which at least 100 people have been killed and 1,000 injured.

Police said today that earlier unofficial estimates of 300 dead were too high.

Territorials of the Royal Durban Light Infantry were ordered today to report to headquarters immediately with arms and a day's rations.

Members of the Durban Section of the Natal Mounted Rifles, also Territorials, were told to report tomorrow morning.

This followed an official statement that if regular troops proved inadequate, Territorials would be mobilised.

Over 200 extra police armed with machineguns, were being flown in from Johannesburg and Pretoria.

"SITUATION DETERIORATING"

The Natal Deputy Commissioner of Police said at midday the situation around the city was "deteriorating."

Further trouble was expected when shops and businesses closed for the weekend.

Charred bodies of Indians were still being picked up from the ashes of their homes after the night's horror.

Fighting and looting, which broke out on Thursday night after an Indian stall-holder was alleged to have assaulted an African boy, quickly developed into the worst race rioting in the Union's History.

Durban was uneasily calm this morning, but dead and injured were still being brought into the city hospital which was organised like a wartime casualty-clearing station.

INDIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HIDING

Hundreds of Indian women and children who had fled their burning homes were reported to be hiding in the bush— and streets were littered with wrecked cars and buses.

Whole streets of Indian houses and shops stood gutted by fire and looted the blackened bodies of families trapped inside lying grotesquely among the ruins.

Damage was estimated at £ 250,000.

PLEA FOR PEACE

Non-European political and religious leaders today urgently appealed to the communities for calm.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, President of the African National Congress, was leaving Johannesburg for Durban at the request of the Natal African Congress and the Natal Indian Congress to investigate the causes of the riots and try to help end them.

He said: "I must urge both sides to end this violence. It solves nothing It inflames and breeds hatred No one gains anything by it.

"We must not allow ourselves to be victims of any political propaganda. We must act like the thoughtful, responsible people we are."

South African Minister of Justice Mr. E. R. Swart said the Government viewed the events "in a serious light."

"The Government and I in particular, have been concerned to know how such a thing could have taken place and we are taking all necessary steps to make sure similar outbreaks will not be possible in uture" he added

It became necessary yesterday to call in the assistance of Union Defence forces he said.

Co-operation between military and police had been "cordial and satisfactory."

All was quiet this morning, but steps were being taken to quell further outbreaks.

All drinking halls had been closed.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The small incident from which the rioting spread with such rapidity, occurred in the Indian market in the centre of the town, if was learned today.

Rumours spread quickly in the crowded market that an Indian stallkeeper had assaulted an African boy, and soon a battle was taging with every available weapon from stones and sticks to pumpking and pineapples snatched from market stalls.

The nearby African market, the bus queues—where most buses are operated by Indians—and finally the big municipal barracks, took up the fight.

By nightfall, thousands were involved Every available European and non-European policeman was called out. Police reinforcements were ordered from neighbouring Natal towns.

After a night of unrest, rioting broke out afresh at midday yesterday, when Indian property was destroyed or looted.

FORCES TO RESCUE.

Defence Minister F. C. Erasmus authorised Army, Navy and Air Force contingents in the area to reinforce the police—the first time this has been done for a non-European civil riots in the Union's history.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

Rioting took an even more savage turn last night. As soon as police and troops had dispersed one outbreak, another was reported elswhere in the town. Whole families of Indians were murdered in their homes. Many houses were burned down.

A thunderstorm stilled the frenzied crowds for a while, but renewed fighting followed, when Africans, shouting Zulu war chants, attacked with sticks and iron spikes against the bayonets of the security forces. Police fired on the crowd, which broke up leaving seven injured in the street. Lawlessness continued all night. Fresh clashes occurred after daybreak to-day.

Twelve surgeons worked throughout the night at the Government Hospital, where dead and dying Indians and Africans lay on stretchers in long queues outside the operating theatre. Eleven Europeans—nine police among them—were treated for wounds.

"LANGARS" FOR REFUGEES.

At Cato Manor police station, in the worst affected area, a refugee cen-

(Continued on Page 17.)

"REDS" OCCUPY TIENTSIN

Wholesale Destruction Of Great City

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15 (Reuter): Orderly fur-capped Chinese Communist troops today occupied Tientsin, China's second major city, which has a population of 2,000,000 after several weeks of siege.

Firing their rifles in the air as victory salutes, they marched forth abreast into the great North China industrial and business centre without meeting any resistance.

Government troops were reported to have withdrawn without fighting but under Communist pressure from outposts round Hwaiyuan, about 120 miles to the north west.

The Communist eight-point peace offer, broadcast last night by Mao Tse-Tung, the Communist leader, was published in all Nanking's Chinese newspapers today, though listening to Communist broadcasts is forbidden in the capital under martial law.

Kuomiltang quarters in the capital said the offer amounted to little less than unconditional surrender, and observers saw no chance of the present Government accepting them. No official reaction was available.

Communist bombardment of the city subsided about midnight. The last message from Reuter's man before his "goodbye" despatch said that fires were raging after a direct hit on an American oil companys installation, and that the "so-called defence policy" was developing into wholesale destruction of the great city.

CAPTURE OF TIENTSIN COMMANDER

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuter): The Chinese Communist radio heard in San Francisco today claimed that General Chen Chang Chien, Tientsin National Commander, had been captured with the fall of the city.

The radio said all defending troops had been "annihilated".

BALLOT BOX WILL DECIDE FATE OF NATIVES BILL

CAPETOWN, Jan. 15 (Reuter): Political observers here believe the Malan Government has decided not to proceed this session with the bill to eliminate native representation in the House of Assembly.

The bill would also limit their representatives powers in the Senate and place coloured voters on a separate roll.

It was believed the Prime Minister would wait until after the Provincial elections in March, before making the next move.

The elections are likely to be a straight fight between the nationalists (Dr. Malan's party) and the United Party (opposition), owing to the Afrikaner Party decision not to take part. If the Nationalists scored a definite victory, Dr. Malan is expected to go to the country later in the year on a straight Nationalist ticket, instead of making an election pact with the Afrikaner Party as in the last General Election.

PETHICK-LAWRENCE DEEPLY GRIEVED

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuter): Lord Pethick-Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India who headed the historic Cabinet Mission to New Delhi in 1946 which led to Indian and Pakistan independence, told Reuter today he was "deeply grieved" by the bloody racial rioting in Natal.

"I can imagine how greatly shocked the Mahatma would have been in view of his great efforts on behalf of his compatriots in that part of the world," Lord Pethick-lawrence said.

Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, Pakistan High Commissioner in Britain said: "I am deeply shocked by the news".

Prof. Harold Laski, former Chairman of the British Labour Party, said: "I regard the incident as an expression of the pathological principles of racialism so long preached by Dr. Malan and his associates.

"In my judgment the continuance in office of men, who hold these principles, is making the cleavage harsher and the problem of remedy still more difficult of access."

CARIAPPA TAKES OVER CHARGE

NEW DELHI Jan. 15 (API): General K. M. Cariappa took over from General Sir Roy Bucher as Commander-in-Chief, Indian army, today.

Malaya Clash Casualties

SINGAPORE, Jan. 15 (Reuter)—Even British police and Gurkha troops, including one British and one Gurkha officer, were killed and six wounded in Thursday's clash with guerillas in the north Kedah jungle, it was stated here today. Casualties were the heaviest in any single fight incident since the Malaya fighting began.

All the Gurkhas and police reported missing after the clash had now returned to their base, a radio message received at headquarters Malaya District Command said today. The guerillas were known to have suffered casualties, but figures were not given.

A company of Gurkhas returned to the scene of the clash yesterday to pick up three badly-wounded police and the bodies of the British and Gurkha officers. One total guerilla force was estimated at between 60 and 80.

In the security patrol were 29 Gurkhas other ranks, 6 police and one auxiliary policeman

30 MILLION WORLD POLITICALS IN JAIL

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuter): The International Committee for the Defence of Christian Civilisation appealed to France today to take a lead in releasing the world's political prisoners, which it estimated at between 30 million and 40 million.

The appeal, which was signed by Canon Desgranges, French Deputy, asked for the release of 50,000 such prisoners from French prisons.

Commonwealth Security Pact?

LONDON, Jan. 15 (UPI): A British Commonwealth 'Security Alliance' has been completed and is expected to be announced within the next month, says that "News Chronicle" today quoting a Washington report.

The alliance is said to have resulted from the last October London Conference of Commonwealth Premiers and will, it is reported, include South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ceylon and possibly India also.

Canada, it is reported, is not likely, to join regional pact.

A U.P.A. Message adds:—

Whitehall sources hinted the Western Union eventually will be extended to colonial territories and emphasized India as a vital link in any Pacific Union.

LATHI CHARGE ON STUDENTS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The Lucknow police lathi-charged a procession of students in Hazratganj, the main throughfare of the City, resulting in injuries to a number of students and two old primary school teachers.

A procession comprising of students, primary school teachers and a sprinkling of girl students was taken out this afternoon in support of the primary school teachers' strike The processionists squatted on the ground shouting slogans. The police lathi-charged resulting in injuries to the students and two teachers. A number of student leaders were also taken to police custody.

SARDAR PATEL IN BARODA

BARODA, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India and Minister for States accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel, his Private Secretary, Mr. V... Shanker and personal staff arrived [illegible]oda this afternoon by plane from Udaipur.

The Deputy Prime Minister was received at the [illegible]drome by the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, the Prime Minister Dr. [illegible] Mehta, Mr. Kanyalal Desai [illegible] of the G.P.C.C. the Ministers [illegible]da Government and other [illegible]

Sardar P... drove through the city to [illegible]tion with the Maharaja o... open car. Enthusiastic [illegible]ng the route as he drove [illegible] Sardar Patel gave a war[illegible]

UNITING [illegible]DA WITH RA

RAJKOT, [illegible] (U.P.I.): High level talks [illegible]g Baroda State with Saurash[illegible]on are now in progress betwe[illegible] Prime Ministers of Saurashtra a[illegible]Baroda, it is learnt from political [illegible]e here.

It is believed that the Rajpr[illegible] this connection has already disc[illegible]ch of Saurashtra Sardar Patel, t[illegible]his matter with nister of India[illegible]ty Prime Minister in Charge of St[illegible]istry.

If Baroda[illegible]ins Saurashtra, it is presum[illegible]e Maharaja of Baroda will [illegible]enior Rajpramukh and [illegible]Saheb will be Rajpramukh.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN BARDOLI

BARDOLI, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was visiting Bardoli for the first time after India attained freedom arrived Bardoli this evening. was accorded a cordial reception at the station premises by a large number of Congressmen and prominent local Muslim leaders who had gathered at the station.

Sardar Patel motored to Swaraj Ashram from the station where he will be putting up during his brief stay.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY BUDGET SESSION ON FEB. 18

The Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly has been called to meet at the Council Hall at 2 p.m. on February 18.

Besides the Budget the Government will have a great deal of legislative work to do including the Bombay University Bill and the Bombay Tenancy Act which consolidates the Abkari Act and initiate the implementation of the Prohibition Programme of the Government of Bombay.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

Previous Closing	32.41
Today's Opening	32.40
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	32.40
Difference	—1

LAST [illegible]TIONS

[illegible]Y, Jan. 15.

	Rs. As.
Silver Bullion	181 0
Gold Ready	114 0
Sovereign	73 12
Expectation :	
Cotton Jarila [illegible]	617 8

"A GREAT EDITOR AND GENTLEMAN"

"Chronicle" Group Of Papers Pay Homage To S. A. Brelvi

LOST A BRAVE FIGHTER FOR NOBLE CAUSES, SAYS P. N. SAPRU

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A condolence resolution recording a deep sense of loss at the passing of Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi was passed this evening at a meeting of the members of the "Chronicle" group of papers. Mr. M. N. Cama, Managing Director, "Bombay Chronicle," presided.

The resolution stated: "This meeting of the staff of the "Chronicle" group of newspapers places on record its deep sense of loss at the passing away of Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi. Mr. Brelvi's services to this institution, rendered ungrudgingly and unstintingly over an unbroken period of thirty-five years, is unique in Indian journalism and perhaps unrivalled in other parts of the world. The courtesy and consideration which he showed to everyone in this office who worked with him, endeared him to all, and his sudden death has come as a personal bereavement. In him there was a friend whose sympathy and advice were unfailing and who never uttered a harsh word or an unjust reproach. His death is an irreparable loss to the institution".

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Cama, was passed, all standing. Feeling references to Mr. Brelvi, were made by Mr. M. N. Cama, Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, Mr. S. Natarajan, Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. E. G. Nair, Mr. A. M. P. Karai, "Mast Fakir" and Mr. Russi Cama.

MAN OF THE WORLD

In a very emotional speech, Mr. M. N. Cama said that as a man of the world, he could say that Mr. Brelvi was a person absolutely above reproach in everything. He was a great editor and a great gentleman. He fulfilled his obligations even as a father and a husband in an irreproachable manner. No one could raise a finger of scorn or blame at him. He never stooped to anything which could have been called unprofessional.

His integrity was such that he could say that he was ideally suited to oe the editor of any paper. There were few such persons in the world. "After the death of my brother, this is the greatest loss I have suffered. Mr. Brelvi's death is the loss of one of my closest friends to me", he said.

Mr. Cama revealed that Mr. Brelvi had always sided with the interests of all the members of his staff and all the time. If some persons felt that he had not done enough for them, such a feeling was wrong, for Mr. Brelvi had always fought for their interests. In as much as he stood for the interests of the working journalists, as well as the interests of the working classes generally, they had lost a champion of their rights by his death.

Unlike other men, who, when they died, left a trail of enemies behind, Mr. Brelvi had left not only his family to mourn his death, but a wide circle of friends and admirers, some of whom were personally unknown to him.

TRANSPARENT SINCERITY

Mr. S. Natarajan said that during the brief period of his associations with Mr. Brelvi on the staff of the "Chronicle", they had hardly any differences. The past, sad week had brought home to him more than ever, the words Mr. Brelvi had uttered at the time Mr. Natarajan joined. The words were, "We are more like a family". Referring to Mr. Brelvi's writings, Mr. Natarajan said, that the quality which he found outstanding in them, was the quality of transparent sincerity, "a quality none too common in editors".

Mr. Sorabji Kapadia recalled his long associations with Mr. Brelvi and said that he had come across hundreds of persons during the half-century of his connections with journalism. But he had seen, none like Mr. Brelvi.

HUMILITY PERSONIFIED

Mr. R. K. Prabhu called Mr. Brelvi as integrity and humility personified. There was a total absence of the communal spirit in him. The guiding principle of his life was to injure none, nor hurt by harsh or unjust word anyone's feelings. If he had a weakness, it was excess of goodness.

Dr. D. G. Vyas referred to Mr. Brelvi's lifelong devotion to constructive activities and his total lack of self-seeking and power.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said that he differed from the so-called smart editors in many respects. He was hard-working and devoted to duty. He was kind to everybody. It was his very nature to be so.

Mr. E. G. Nair recalled Mr. Brelvi's words many years ago when the "Chronicle" was passing through a crisis. The words were "I am wedded to the "Chronicle". I will sink or swim with it". He said that it was a proper way to perpetuate his memory, by continuing the fine traditions, he had left behind.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai spoke of Mr. Brelvi's abstemiousness and other qualities.

"Mast Fakeer" suggested the endowment of a scholarship in Mr. Brelvi's name.

Mr. Russi Cama said that the best tribute to Mr. Brelvi was that he had never used the "Bombay Chronicle" for any personal benefits. He had such qualities in him, that he would have been an asset in any type of business, and would have gone very far, as he had done in journalism.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES

Mr. John D. Kealing, Public Relations Officer in the office of the High Commissioner for Australia in India in the course of a message from New Delhi offers to the colleagues, staff and family of the late Mr. Brelvi sincere sympathy in their bereavement and in the loss which they have suffered by his untimely death.

The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad in the course of a resolution deeply mourns the untimely demise of Mr. S. A. Brelvi. The resolution adds: "His was a life dedicated to the service of the country".

Mr. P. N. Sapru, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, says that in Mr. Brelvi's death Indian journalism has lost a brave fighter for noble causes".

INDO-MAURITIANS MOURN LOSS

Mr. Dharam Yesh Dev, High Commissioner for India in Mauritius in the course of a telegram to the "Bombay Chronicle" conveys condolences to members of the late Mr. Brelvi's family, friends and the "Chronicle" staff. "Many thousand Indo-Mauritians also mourn the loss" adds the telegram.

CONDOLENCE MEETING ON BRELVI'S DEATH

A condolence meeting to mourn the death of Shri S. A. Brelvi will be held today at the Congress House at 6 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Ivor Jehu, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and others will pay tributes to the memory of the departed soul.

Indo-Pak High Commands Confer On Kashmir

FRIENDLY DISCUSSIONS RESULT IN "AGREED RECOMMENDATOINS"

NEW DELHI, JAN. 15 (A.P.I.): ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE U. N. COMMISSION'S RESOLUTION OF AUGUST 13, 1947, A CONFERENCE WAS HELD BETWEEN THE HIGH COMMANDS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN NEW DELHI TODAY, SAYS A DEFENCE MINISTRY "COMMUNIQUE".

It adds:

"The Indian Army was represented at the Conference by Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. S. M. Srinagesh, General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief Western Command and Maj.-Gen. Kalwant Singh, the Chief of the General Staff Indian Army Lt.-Gen. Russell, Adviser to the General Staff, Indian Army, attended as an observer. The Pakistan delegation was represented by Gen. Sir Douglas Racey, Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier Sher Khan, Director of Military Operations, Pakistan Army.

FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE OF "GIVE AND TAKE"

The Conference which was held in a friendly atmosphere of "give and take" lasted two hours. It confirmed the "cease-fire" order which was informally brought into force on Jan. 1, 1949, and made agreed recommendations to their respective Governments in regard to the withdrawal of Pakistan Army, tribesmen and Pakistan nationals serving with the "Azad Kashmir forces" from the territory of Jammu and Kashmir State, exchange of prisoners between the two sides, and minor changes in local dispositions of the troops on either side which are to be left to local commanders to decide.

The agreed recommendations were conveyed to Gen. Delvoie, Military Adviser to the U. N. Commissioner for his information."

Observers here expressed satisfaction at the good start which the conference of the Army High Commands of India and Pakistan gave today in the first of the series of steps to be taken to implement the U. N. Commission's proposals for a solution of the Kashmir Dispute.

Details of the "agreed recommendations" have not been announced as yet, as they are subject to formal ratification by the Governments of India and Pakistan.

ISOLATED WEDGED PICKETS

"Minor changes in the local dispositions" referred to in the "Communique", it is pointed out, deals with isolated pickets which might be wedged in on the wrong side of the lines. These will have to be pulled out for mutual convenience and in order to avoid the occurrence of "unavoidable incidents" under certain conditions. The extent of "minor changes", it is believed, have been left to the local commanders on either side to decide. Certain minor adjustments in the lines are also contemplated.

It is understood there was some discussion on the functions of U. N. Military observers and it was agreed that the observers should be accompanied by an equal number of Pakistan and Indian Army officers.

The conference of the Army Chiefs of the two Dominions, India and Pakistan concluded after a two-hour sitting.

It is believed the discussions resulted in "agreed recommendations" which will be submitted to their respective Government.

Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvoie, Military Adviser to the U. N. Commission joined the conference at a later stage and is said to have been "very much impressed" with the agreed recommendations of the conference.

The Pakistan delegation is scheduled to return to Karachi tomorrow morning.

"AZAD GOVERNMENT" TO CONTINUE

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 14 (API): Sirdar Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, President of the "Azad Kashmir Government," tonight denied reports that his Government would cease to function and that the Azad troops would be disbanded while speaking over the "Azad" radio at Tharkhel.

"The conflict of arms and ammunition has temporarily ceased, but it does not mean that our struggle for freedom has come to an end. "We have yet to win the bigger battle for plebiscite for which we shall have to strive hard."

POLITICAL PRISONERS EXCHANGED

JAMMU, Jan. 15, (U.P.I.): Political prisoners were exchanged today between the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan at Suchet Garh a border town 18 miles from Jammu.

The exchange took place under the auspices of Indian Red Cross Society It is expected that the exchange of the abducted women who have been now recovered is likely to take place next week.

TWO DEAD IN BELGAUM ACCIDENT

BELGAUM, Jan. 15 (A.P.I.): Two persons met with instantaneous death and a number of others were injured, three of them seriously, when a passenger bus from Belgaum dashed against road side stones and fell into a stream near Gurlhosur on Thursday last.

NEW TURKISH CABINET

ANKARA, Jan. 15, (Reuter): President Inenou of Turkey tonight asked Shemsettin Gunaltay, Vice-President of the National Assembly, to form a new Government to succeed that of Basan Saka, which resigned yesterday.

Shemsettin Gunaltay, like Hayan Saka, is a member of the Nationalistic Republican Peoples's Party of which General Inenou is President.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14 (API): Mr. Miyabhai Malekji (Indendent) was declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ahmedabad rural Mohamedan constituency in place of Mr. A. S. Sheikh [illegible] declared disqualified having remained absent for more than the prescribed period

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Zafrullah Urges Friendly Co-operation

KARACHI, Jan. 15. (A.P.I.): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, addressing the final session of the Inter-Dominion Conference held here on Thursday said: "The position both of India and Pakistan with regard to their domestic prosperity and the welfare of their people, also with regard to their international standing is very much inter-dependent, as also our economy, our security arrangement and our cultural position vis-a-vis the world."

He added: "undoubtedly, the valuable contribution that both have to make towards the cultural and economic rehabilitation of the world after the calamities that have recently overtaken it depends entirely upon our friendly co-operation".

Sir Mohammed hoped that the contacts which had now started would continue on an ever-growing scale and that restrictions on the intercourse between the two Dominions which have been imposed owing to unfortunate factors that have arisen would be removed at a very early date.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, leader of the Indian delegation, in reply, said that the two Dominions were beginning to understand each other better with the removal of one obstacle after another and India was determined that such obstacles as still remained would be removed.

INTER-DOMINION COMMISSION MEETS

Implementation Of Decisions Discussed

KARACHI, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): The first meeting of the Inter-Dominion Commission which was set up immediately after the departure of the Indian delegation from Karachi for Delhi was held here on Friday and the discussions of the Commission continued on Saturday.

The Commission is represented on behalf of the Government of Pakistan by Mr. E. De V. Moss, Secretary for the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation, while India is represented by Mr. C. N. Chanda, Secretary of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Other officers of the both Dominions connected with the recently held Inter-Dominion talks also attended the meetings of the Commission.

The principle items under discussion were the function of Joint Committees with a view to expedite the exchange of revenue records regarding evacuee agriculture property situated in agreed areas of both the Dominions, the machinery which is now being devised for the implementation of the decisions reached in regard to the claims of the refugee contractors against the Government in the Dominion from which they have migrated, courts of wards and problems connected therewith as they concern refugees, the sanction and payment of evacuee's pension, the question of provident fund and of appears of pay and leave salaries of the Government servants who have migrated.

The Commission also discussed the important question of the most practical method of implemgnting the decisions reached between the two Dominions relating to sales and exchanges of evacuee urban immovable property.

Implementation of decisions already reached to provide facilities for the removal of immovable property was also discussed and attempts are to be made to simplify matters for individual refugees.

The Inter-Dominion Commission is expected to tackle various problems by the time it meets in February.

The Indian members of the Commission left Karachi for New Delhi this afternoon by air.

MARATHI JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

SANGLI, Jan. 15 (A.P.I.): The following office bearers of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalist Conference were elected for the current year:

Chairman M. V. Sane (Kesari — Poona); Treasurer: R. V. Patankar (Lokshakti — Poona); Joint Secretaries: N. M. Shidhaye (Prabhat, Poona) and S. M. Sahashrabudhe (Prabhat, Bombay), The office will be located in Poona.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API)—The Central Advisory Council of Industries is having its first meeting on January 24.

Nehru Seeks Diversion

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India who is so overworked with the affairs of the state, has found a pleasant way of relaxation. He proposes to snatch some time to be able to spend it with children in the spacious lawns of his official residence.

Accordingly. Delhi's Chief Commissioner has been requested by the Prime Minister in a letter to convey the Premier's desire to children's institutions. He will endeavour to be present with children in his garden if he is intimated about them and date of children's visit in advance.

PROBE INTO COST OF CENTRAL MINISTRIES

Interim Report By Kasturbhai Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): The Economy Committee appointed by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai to examine the working of the various Ministries and suggesting recommendations for curtailment of expenditure met here from January 6 to 14.

The Committee at its recent series of meetings considered the working of five Ministries—Commerce, Finance Communication, Home and Works, Mines and power. The offices of the Finance and Works Mines and Power Ministries, which are outside the Central Secretariat in Delhi, will be examined before the Committee meets in March.

INTERIM REPORTS

The Committee has submitted interim reports on the working of the Ministries of Law Labour, Education, Health, Agriculture, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the Cabinet Secretariat.

The Committee may also examine the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry although there is a Departmental Committee examining its working and the Department of Scientific reseach.

HYDERABAD BUDGET TALKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API)—The Military Governor of Hyderabad Major-General Chowdhury and the Civil Administrator Mr. D. S. Bakhle met the Advisor to the States Ministry Mr. V. P. Menon today at a conference and discussed a number of administrative problems and the preparation of the budget for the State for the coming financial year. The talks will be continued tomorrow.

N. M. JOSHI & ASHOK MEHTA IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Ashok Mehta, labour and Socialist leadears respectively, arrived here today from Bombay.

The annual convention of the Hyderabad Mazdoor Sangh was held today at the Y.M.C.A. Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Ashok Mehta. Mr. N. M. Joshi inaugurated it.

U. S. Denies Secret Pacts With Vatican

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPA). State Department officials said today the United States Government "has no secret agreements of any kind" with the Vatican.

They categorically denied a Moscow magazine charge that the United States and the Vatican concluded a secret agreement to fight "against progressive forrces of the world."

Indian Consulate At Somgkhla

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API.) An Indian Consulate has been established at Somgghia in South Siam, with effect from the January 5, says a Press Note. Mr. S. R. Aiyer has been appointed Consul.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

CAIRO, Jan. 15.

On the eve of his departures for India Ismail Kamel Bey, Egyptian Ambassador-designate, gave a reception in honour of the Indian Ambassador, Mr Hossain, at the Semiramis Hotel on the evening of January.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

A Five-year co-ordinated scheme for conducting crop-cutting surveys on the principal crops in India was recommended by the Advisory Board of Indian Council of Agricultural Research whmich met in New Delhi on January 12 and 13, 1949.

GREEK PREMIER RESIGNS

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (Reuter): M. Themistocles Sophoulis, Greek Prime Minister, resigned tonight.

The 88-year-old Premier handed his resignation to the King after an hour's talk at the palace. Well-informed circles reported that the King had accepted his resignation.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE-TALKS

Private Conferences With Ralph Bunche

RHODES, Jan. 15 (Reuter): Israeli and Egyptian heads of delegations to the Palestine peace talks here had private conferences today with Dr. Ralph Bunche, Acting United Nations Mediator.

These conferences concerned armistic plans and troops withdrawals.

Two members of the Israeli delegation, Colonel Ygal Yadin Chief of Operations, and Elias Sasson, Arab Affairs expert, flew to Tel Aviv today—possibly to report progress to the Israeli Cabinet and receive further instructions.

They were expected back here tomorrow.

PRINCE ALY KHAN DRIVES NEWSMEN

CANNES, Jan. 15 (UPA): Prince Aly Khan, angered by the attention accorded by the press to his globe-trotting romance with movie actress Rita Hayworth, today ordered newsmen to leave the grounds of his palatial riviera villa.

The Prince sent his 200-pound chauffeur-bodyguard to inform newsmen they "must leave these premises immediately."

"If you don't get off the property it will make Prince Aly very angry," the bodyguard said.

Aly promised newsmen a statement next Monday, possibly on his plans to obtain a divorce.

Rita met the Prince's father, the fabulous Aga Khan, for the first time on Thursday night during an informal visit to the Aga Khan's neighbouring mansion.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL P. S. C.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): The Governor-General has appointed Mr. R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S. Chairman, Special Recruitment Board, as the Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, with effect from January 14, 1949 consequent on the resignation of Mr. H. K. Kripalani says a Communique.

Mr. Banerjee will continue as the ex-offices Chairman of the Special Recruitment Board, the communique adds.

PATTABHI'S ADVICE TO HARIJANS

MADRAS Jan. 15, (U.P.I.): Addressing a local Harijan association here today, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Congress President, advised Harijans to be patient for some time more till their conditions were improved.

Pointing out the various measures taken by the Provincial Government in regard to the improvement of their conditions Dr. Pattabhi said that the Harijans could not complain that their cause had not received due attention.

PATNA STUDENTS BOYCOTT TEST EXAMINATIONS

PATNA, January 15 (API)—The students of all the Arts and Science colleges of the province are boycotting the test examinations, according to reports received here from different parts of the province.

MAE WEST SUFFERS FROM ABDOMINAL ATTACK

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 (UPA)—Mae West, screen and stage star, was taken to University Hospital here today suffering from abdominal trouble. She was stricken at her hotel early in the morning. She was kept under observation at the hospital for seven hours before being released.

UNION BOARD PRESIDENT ARRESTED

KUSHTIA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Khandakar Abdul Barik, President of the Union Board of Chitilia, P. S. Mirpur, has been arrested by Anti-Corruption Department, Kushtia, for, it is alleged, misappropriating money from the Jinnah Fund. He was released on bail pending trial

R. S. S. ARRESTS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API)—Eleven R.S.S demonstrators were arrested here today.

BHOPAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SUSPENDED

President Seeking A.I.C.C. Intervention

BHOPAL, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): According to a telegram received by the President of the Bhopal District Congress Committee, Maulana Tarzi Mashriqui, from the Secretary of the Madhyabharat Provincial Congress Committee, the Bhopal District Congress Committee has been suspended and a Managing Committee consisting of Messrs. Sitaram Jaju, Rameshwar Dayal Totla and Kanhaiyalal Khodiwala has been set up to take over charge of the Bhopal District Committee.

Further the telegram has called for the resignation of the four Congress Ministers in the Bhopal Cabinet.

ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL

In a telegram to the Secretary of the Madhyabharat Provincial Congress Committee, the President of the Bhopal District Congress Committee has, it is learnt, characterised the Provincial Committee's decision as illegal and unconstitutional and has signified the refusal of the Bhopal District Congress Committee to comply with it or to hand over charge to the above mentioned Managing Committee. The telegram it is understood, adds, that the Bhopal District Congress Committee is appealing to the All-India Congress Committee and is also deputing its representative to go to Delhi with a suitable representation in this connection.

"BHOPAL SIGNING ITS DEATH-WARRANT"

NAGPUR, Jan. 15, (U.P.I.): "The pugnacious and intransigent Government of Bhopal is signing its own death-warrant by pinning its faith to aggressive policy", says Shri Saqui Niazi, Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress in a Press statement.

"It would be in the fitness of things and in the best interests of Bhopal Government itself to merge in either Central Provinces or in Central India".

Gandhian Conception Of Social Order

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15 (API.) "We have an idea to develop for the time being at least one Tahsil where Bapu's ideal of a new social order based on de-centralisation, regional economy and self-Government can be tried on a scale that will give the earnest student and the general public an idea that a social order conceived by Gandhiji is capable of practical realisation, removing to some extent the maladjustment from which the present day social order so grievously suffers", says Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Lok Seva Sangh, in a press statement.

Central Board Of Reserve Bank

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API.) Appointment to the Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India were officially announced today.

The following have been appointed as Directors by Central Board:—

Messrs. Purshottamdas Thagurdas (Bombay B. M. Birla (Calcutta) Shri Ram (New Delhi) C. R. Srinivasan (Madras) Rustom P. Masani (Bombay) Manilal B. Nanavati (Bombay) Dhirendra Nath Sen (Calcutta), Shrinivas (Banaras) Ratnavabharathy Mudliar (Coimbatore) Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh (Amraoti) and K. G. Ambegaokar, Government official.

C. P. Government Cancels Exodus

NAGPUR, Jan. 15 (UPI.) Owing to the pressing problems which have now cropped up, the C. P. Government have cancelled their fortnight's move to Jubbulpore which was scheduled for the 17th January 1949, states a Press Communique issued by the Government today.

Athens Troops Take Haoussa

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (Reuter). Greek Government forces have entered Haoussa, a town in Western Macedonia temporary held by the Markos Guerillas, it was officially announced here today.

Bevin Optimistic

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuter The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin today described his two-day talks with the French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman, which ended yesterday, as a "most remarkable conference" which had "achieved a great agreement which augurs well, not only for France and Britain, but for Europe and the world."

He made the remark at the station while seeing M. Schuman off to Paris.

M. Schuman said "I was very optimistic in coming and I am more satisfied than I could hope."

Army Officers Bid Farewell To Roy Bucher

Governor-General Among Distinguished Guests

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (API): Officers of the Indian army bade farewell to their last British Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Roy Bucher and Lady Bucher at a pleasant function tonight at Baroda House. Over 400 guests, including the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, Transport Minister, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Member of the diplomatic corps, General Sir Douglas Gracey, Commander-in-Chief Pakistan army and officers of the defence services of India attended the the party.

General Cariappa, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, in proposing the toast of General Sir Roy Bucher and Lady Bucher, paid a tribute to General Bucher for the part he played in reconstructing the Indian Army in difficult circumstances after independence.

On behalf of the officers of the Indian Army General Cariappa presented a silver salver to General Roy Bucher and a presentation watch to Lady Bucher.

General Bucher paid a tribute to the Indian Army and said, "The troubles in the Punjab, the police action in Hyderabad and fighting in Kashmir have only again confirmed the true greatness of the Indian soldiers, a reputation so well established in the world wars".

Nehru As A World Leader

MADRAS, Jan. 15 (API.) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was described as world leader with clear vision and sound judgment by the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, unveiling a portrait of the Prime Minister at the Lakshmipuram Youngmen's Association, at Mylapore today.

"Pandit Nehru" the Congress President said "has been taking keen interest in foreign affairs since 1929"

Continuing Dr. Pattabhi said that Pandit Nehru had proved himself to be "a man of imagination and resourcefulness." As Prime Minister he had been conducting the affairs of the Central Government very emciently.

4-POWER BID TO SETTLE INDONESIAN ISSUE

Peace Proposal Circulated Among Security Council Members

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 15, (Reuter): A proposal by United States, Cuban Canadian and Norweigian delegates to settle the Indonesian problem has been circulated among security council members, it was authoritatively learned last night.

It suggests the Dutch should stop military operations and the Republicans should co-operate republican leaders should be released, an agreement for United States of Indonesia should be reached by March elections for a Constituent Assembly completed by November 1 and the transfer of sovereignty to the new Government be completed by April 1 next year.

This suggestion was apart from a four-point proposal for settlement submitted direct to the Council by the Cuban delegation.

A U.P.A. message adds: Many United Nations diplomats feared increased guerilla fighting would break out in Indonesia while the United Nations hesitates over what to do about the situation.

The United Nations is receiving almost daily official and unofficial reports of increasing warfare in many parts of the islands including many portions which the Netherlands contends it now controls completely.

VAN ROYEN DEFENDS DUTCH ACTION

Hopes Transfer Of Power Will Take Place By Next January

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 14 (Reuter): Holland hopes that a Federal Interim Government will be established in Indonesia within a month, that elections will be held in six months and that power will be transferred to the United States of Indonesia next January 1. These expectations were expressed to the Security Council here today by the Dutch Delegate to the United Nations Doctor J. H Van Royen defending his country's actions in the East Indies against accusations by members of the Council, some of whom he counter-accused of bias and unfairness.

Afterwards the Council adjourned till Monday.

After saying that Dutch troops were now allowed to take action only against those endangering supplies of food or other essential commodities Dr. Van Royen added that most of the captured Republican leaders were allowed full freedom of movement

NORMAL IN WARS

On this point he added "I urge every member of the Council to weigh carefully what the consequences will be if the Council starts meddling in the question whether any member state has with or without good grounds taken certain measures to safeguard its internal security.

"Not we, but the Council is thus undermining the structure of the United Nations by breaking away one of its main pillars, that the United Nations shall refrain from interference in the internal affairs of a member state."

He said that it was normal in wars, and internal disturbances, to deprive the leaders temporarily of their freedom if captured.

There were plenty of examples to confirm this practice.

"How many leaders of political opposition are allowed to retain their freedom, even in times of peace, in the Soviet Union?" he asked.

INDIA'S ACCUSATION

"The representative of India has equally found it necessary to accuse us of defying the Council's resolution. We should have thought that the Government of India would be more careful with such accusations. I have before me the text of a letter from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council dated May 5, 1948, referring to the Council's resolution of April 21

It says: "The Government of India regrets that it is not possible for them to implement those parts of the resolution against which their objections were clearly stated by their delegation.

"On June 3, 1948, the Council adopted another resolution on the Indo-Pakistan dispute. Again India refused to comply with certain points of the Council's decision and I quote from a letter of the representative of India to the President of the Security Council dated June 5, 1948.

"There can be no question of the Commission proceeding to implement the resolution on Kashmir until objections raised by the Government of India have been satisfactorily met."

Doctor Van Royen said, "We find it difficult to accept criticism from the same country for this attitude with regard to the Council resolutions. This becomes all the more difficult when we realise that 14 months were necessary to reach a truce in Kashmir."

GEN. FOMULO FOR DELHI

MANILA, Jan. 15, (U.P.A.) General Cralos P. Romulo left Saturday by air for New Delhi where he will attend the All-Asia conference on the Indonesian situation as the Philippines delegate.

BURMA DELEGATION

RANGOON, Jan 15, (U.P.I.): The Foreign Minister, U. Kyaw Nyein, accompanied by the Education Minister U. Win and a Parliamentary Secretary will lead the Burma Delegation to the New Delhi Conference on Indonesian development to be held on January 20.

The Delegation is expected to leave Rangoon on January 19.

MILITARY OBSERVERS' REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (U.P.I.): The Committee of Good Officts on the Indonesian question have received the first report from a team of military observers in the area of Soerabaya.

Dargah Khwaja Saheb Administration

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API.) The Government of India have announced the constitution of a committee with Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, as Chairman, to enquire into and report on the administration of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer, one of the holiest Muslim shrines in India.

South Africa Tasting Fruits Of Malan Policy

(Continued from Page 14)

tre was established and Indians came in to seek police protection. The city Corporation was arranging big "langars" where hundreds of terror-stricken refugees were being taken under armed military guard for food and shelter.

Underlying causes of the riots remained to be determined, but Durban observers said a general sense of under-privilege among the Africans was a contributing factor.

ATTACK ON REFUGEE CAMP.

Police charged with fixed bayonets to-day when rioters made a sudden raid on a refugee camp.

Indians fled in all directions, carrying children in their arms.

Some leapt across a ravine with a fifty foot drop.

Five hundred soldiers, sailors and airmen patrolled riot areas during the night armed with rifles and submachine guns.

The Governor-General of South Africa, Mr. Gideon Brand Van Zhl. to-day authorised the use of any part of the Union's Defence Force, including Territorials, to quell the riots.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AGAIN.

Police squads, who opened fire on Africans in the Umpilo and Jacob area of Durban this morning killed and wounded a number not immediately known.

A reporter who saw the incident said it started when police touring a riot area met several hundred Africans charging up a narrow road.

The police jumped from their cars and fired about 50 shots, causing the Africans to flee.

Indians men began seeking the Africans from their hideouts. Sports dealers reported they had been swamped with demands for firearms and ammunition by Europeans, who feared they might be attacked. Cars from luxury models to "bone-shakers" streamed from the city from dawn to-day carrying women and children and heaped up with belongings.

POLICE ARRIVE BY AIR.

Two police contingents, each a hundred strong, arrived by air to-day from Transvaal.

Two further batches were on their way. Other reinforcements were arriving by boat.

Africans set fire with petrol to the shop of an Indian merchant, who had barricaded himself in last night and had been besieged for five hours.

Police rescued him with ten others, including two babies.

Two other children, three and four years old were reported wounded with axes.

ANOTHER ATTACK UNDER WAY.

An African Impi (body of armed men) was reported marching on a second refugee camp housing about 2,000 Indians.

A reporter who toured an Indian Residential area south of the main coast road said that nearly every home was deserted.

He reported "long, destitute, distressed clumny of old men and women and hundreds of toddlers" making their way towards a refugee camp.

"THINGS ARE NOW QUIET."

At 17-00 hours (local time) tonight Natal's Deputy Police Commissioner Lt.-Col C. Van Rooyen Swib: "Things are now quiet". He was still awaiting reports from Pietermaritzburg, 30 miles from Durban, and other centres, where trouble was rumoured.

REACTION IN BRITISH PRESS

The Durban race riots became the top foreign story today in the British newspapers, most of which splashed on their front pages the news of the bitter Indian-African clash with its killings and street fighting.

The big display in the morning papers, none of which, however carried comment, was followed by an even greater showing in early editions of the evenings which gave the news under banner headlines.

Biggest display was given by "The Daily Mail" which bannered "Durban riots all day, natives burn Indians alive".

"The News Chronicle" coupled the news with the fall of Tientsin in "The violent tale of two cities".

People IN THE NEWS

G. V. MAVLANKAR

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15 (API): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Dominion Parliament, who was to arrive here tomorrow has been held up at Bombay for a minor operation. He has been advised by doctors to take rest for a week at Bombay from where he will arrive here for a couple of days and then proceed to Delhi to preside over the budget session of the Central Assembly.

B. G. KHER

SURAT, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay is visiting Bardoli on January 17 to meet Sardar Patel.

LOY HENDERSON

CUTTACK, Jan. 15 (API)—Mr. Loy Henderson, U.S.A. Ambassador to India, and Mrs. Henderson arrived at Bhubaneswar by air this afternoon from Calcutta.

SIR ARCHIBALD NYE

BOMBAY, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, High Commissioner for United Kingdom in India, will arrive in Bombay on January 20 for a few days' visit, to meet the United Kingdom community and inspect United Kingdom interests in the City.

SHEIKH M. L. EL ALOOFY

NEW DELHI, Jan 15 (API)—His Excellency Sheik M. L. el Aloofy, Saudi-Arabian delegate to the Indonesian Asian Conference arrived here today.

DR. VASCO GARIN

Dr Vasco Garin, Minister Plenipotentiary Designate of Portugal to India and Air Marshal Lord Newell have arrived.

FRANK KENYON ROBERTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (API)—Mr. Frank Kenyon Roberts, CMG who has been appointed Deputy U.K. High Commissioner to India, will shortly arrive in New Delhi to take up his new post.

24-HOUR FAST ON SARVODAYA DAY

Dhotre's Appeal For Observance Of Gandhiji's First "Shraddha" Day

NAGPUR, Jan. 15 (UPI)—An appeal for a 24-hour fast ending on the evening of January 30, the Sarvodaya Day, that is, the first anniversary of the 'shraddha' of Mahatma Gandhi, has been made by Mr. R. S. Dhotre, Secretary of the Sarvodaya Samaj, in a statement to the Press.

He says: "January 30 is the first anniversary of the supreme consecration of Mahatma Gandhi's life which was devoted to the cause of promoting goodwill among men

"The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has since passed a resolution appealing to the country to dedicate Sarvodaya Day in a prayerful manner to the sacred and living memory of Mahatma Gandhi. It has been suggested by several friends that in the programme proposed for this day of dedication should be included a 24-hour fast ending on the evening of the Sarvodaya Day and it will no doubt be quite in consonance with the spirit of prayerfulness. Shri Vinoba Bhave, Shri Kishorilal Mashruwalla and Shri Rajendra Babu have welcomed this proposal.

SAURASHTRA CONSEMBLY

Dhebar Elected Leader Of Congress Party

JUNAGADH, Jan. 15, (A.P.I.): Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, was today unanimously elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly. The election took place at a meeting of the Party held here this evening.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi was elected Chief Whip of the Party and Mr. Gajanan Joshi as Secretary.

A Committee has also been set up to suggest nominations for Speaker and other posts.

Dalmianagar Arrests

PATNA, Jan. 15 (API.) Mr. Radhakant Verma, Secretary of the Rontas Industries Majdoor Sangh, and two other workers of the Sangh were arrested at Dalmianagar for picketting at the gates of the factories of the Rohtas Industries, according to a report received here.

M. C. C. MAY VISIT INDIA IN 1952-53

LONDON, Jan. 15, (Reuter): The Marylebone Cricket Club, who have cancelled a visit to India next winter may do in 1952-53.

The M.C.C. are ready to consider a tour that winter embracing India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Col. R. S. Rait Kerr M. C. C. Secretary today issued the following statement.

"The M. C. C. have given careful consideration to a request from the Board of Control for Cricket in India that the cancellation of a visit to India in the winter of 1949-50 should be revised.

"It has been decided that it is not possible to alter the previous decision. This was originally taken having regard to the difficulty of arranging a long tour for a fourht successive winter and in making it the M.C.C. took the interests of India and Indian cricket into full account".

Times Shield Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the scores at the close of play on Saturday:

SENIOR DIVISION.

At Cross Maidan: Trades Marks S. C. vs. Bank of India S. C. (replay): Bank of India 82 (Karbhari 39; T. B. Vinod 8 for 17 including hat-trick); At Azad Maidan: A.C.C. S.C. vs. Customs Athletic Club. A.C.C.S.C. 176 for 3 wkts. (M.K. Mantri 90).

At Cross Maidan: Jupiter General Insurance S.C. vs. Burmah-Shell S.C. Jupiter General Insurance 155 for 3 wickets (R. D. Jukar 57, K. C. Abdulla 48).

At Cross Maidan: Bombay Port Trust vs. Bombay Mutual S.C. Bombay Port Trust 125 for 3 wickets (I. U. Kopekar 38; S. L. Patil 3 for 45).

At Cross Maidan: "The Times of India" S. C. vs. Oriental Life S. C. Oriental Life 101 for 6 wickets, (S. S. Sambare 37, R. S. Godambe 3 for 20).

JUNIOR DIVISION.

At Cross Maidan: G.I.P. Railway (Victoria) vs. Bank of Baroda S. C. G.I.P. Railway (Victoria) 172 for 3 wickets (B. M. Patil 61, L. V. Aras 64).

FORMER C. P. EXCISE COMMISSIONER JAILED

NAGPUR, Jan. 15 (UPI.) Mr. B. K. Choudhury, Special Magistrate, Nagpur, sentenced today Rao Bahadur H. G. Nargundkar, former Excise Commissioner of Central Provinces and Berar, and Mr. Rawjeebhai Somji Patel, a contractor, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine, and one year rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine respectively. In default of payment of fine each will undergo a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The charges against the accused persons were criminal conspiracy, forgery and abetment thereof

FRENCH MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE MURDERED

PARIS, Jan. 15 (UPA). Madame Eve Jovanovici, wife of the fabulous French "millionaire-rag picker". Joseph Jovanovici, was murdered today by two masked gunmen

Jovanovier is now in prison awaiting trial on charges of wartime economic collaboration with the Nazis.

1,000 Rendered Homeless By Fire

SAIGON, Jan. 15 (Reuter.) Fire swept through the Khanoi quarter of Saigon, capital of Cochin China, last night, destroying 200 dwellings and leaving 1,000 people homeless.

No casualties were reproted.

Five Injured In Surat Fire

SURAT, Jan. 15 (API.) Five persons received burn injuries when a fire broke out in Zampa Bazar are in the early hours of this morning. Three persons have been detailed in hospital, while the other two were allowed to go after treatment.

The fire which blazed for about four hours is estimated to have damaged property valued at about Rs. 40,000

8 R.S.S. Men Arrested

BANARES, Jan. 15 (API.) Eight R S S men were arrested here last night, bringing the total number of R S S arrests in Banaras district to 448.

Baroda Facilities To R.S.S. Members In Jail

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15

Facilities have been given by the Baroda Government to students undergoing imprisonment in connection with the R.S.S. activities to appear for examinations The question papers in sealed covers, will be supplied to them in jail.

Thingalaya Betters India's 400 Metre Timing

THREE NEW BOMBAY RECORDS SET UP IN PROVINCIAL OLYMPICS

BOMBAY. Saturday.

An All-India record and three Bombay records went by the board this afternoon in the 14th Olympic Games held by the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association at the Brabourne Stadium.

R. Thingalaya, the Tata's Goalkeeper, broke the All-India 400 Metres record by clocking 49.4 seconds in his heat. The record will have to be recognised by the Indian Olympic Federation, and is awaiting ratification.

Ullal S. Rao, the wellknown high jumper, who only some time back had training in England, broke the existing Bombay record in the High Jump by clearing exactly 6 feet.

Miss Banoo Guzdar was instrumental in establishing two new Bombay records, the Javelin Throw, and the 200 Metres Run for Women.

She threw the javelin 72 ft. 5 inches, and she ran the 200 Metres in 27.3 seconds.

The games will be continued on Sunday.

The following are the results of the events that were decided today:

Putting The Shot Men (Final)

1st J. Vickers, 2nd E. Nevis, 3rd R. Golikere. Distance. 35 Ft. 7-3/4 inch.

Running Broad Jump Women (Final)

1st Miss. B. Guzdar, 2nd Miss. P. Mendonca, 3rd Miss. N. Farias Distance. 16 Ft. 3-1/4 inches.

110 Meters Hurdles Men (Heats)

1st Heat: J. Vickers, 2nd N. Gotting, 3rd D. Lobo. Time 15.4 Seconds.

2nd Heat: L. Woodcock, 2nd F. Lobo, 3rd S. D'Silva. Time. 15.7 Seconds.

800 Meters Run (Final) Men

1st M. Kaunds, 2nd R. N. Utchil, 3rd C. Furtado. Time. 2.1 Seconds.

Throwing The Javelin Women (Final)

1st Miss. B. Guzdar, 2nd Miss. A. D'Souza, 3rd Miss. A. Albuquerque. Distance. 72 Ft. 5 Inches.

NEW BOMBAY RECORD

100 Meters Run Men (Heats)

1st Heat: J. Crasto, 2nd B. Fernandes. Time. 11.00 Seconds.

2nd Heat: L. Pinto, 2nd J. D'Mello Time. 11-00 Seconds.

3rd Heat: L. Woodcock, 2nd K. Tata Time. 11.1 Seconds.

200 Meters. Run Women (Final)

1st Miss. B. Guzdar, 2nd Miss. R. Mistry, 3rd Miss. N. Kapadia. Time. 27.3 Seconds.

NEW BOMBAY RECORD

Running Broad Jump Men (Final)

1st P. Kakar, 2nd M. D'Souza, 3rd S. D'Souza. Distance. 21 Ft. 0-1/4 inch.

200 Meters. Run Men (Heats)

1st Heat: J. Crasto, 2nd L. Woodcock Time. 23.4 Seconds.

2nd Heat: K. Tata, 2nd J. D'Mello Time 23.6 Seconds.

3rd Heat: L. Pinto, 2nd O. Pinto. Time 23.1 Seconds.

Putting The Shot Women (Final)

1st Miss. B. Thadani, 2nd Miss. P. Murzban, 3rd Miss. A. Albuquerque. Distance. 27 Ft. 7 Inches.

Running High Jump Men (Final)

1st Ullal S. Rao, 2nd E. Nevis, 3rd L. Fernandes. Height. 6 Ft.

A NEW BOMBAY RECORDS.

3000 Meters Walk Men (Final)

1st R. Kotian, 2nd C. Rodrigues, 3rd M. Kotian. Time. 15 Min. 51 Seconds.

400 Meters Run Men (Heats)

1st Heat: T. Fernandes, 2nd K. Michael. Time. 54.4 Seconds.

2nd Heat: R. Utchil, 2nd L. Fernandes. Time. 53.00 Seconds.

3rd Heat: R. Thingalaya, 2nd M. Kaunds. Time. 49.4 Seconds.

A NEW ALL INDIA RECORDS.

500 Meters Cycle Scratch Women

1st Miss. D. Darukhanawalla, 2nd Miss. P. Gimi, 3rd Miss. K. Zaveri. Time. 46.00 Seconds.

1000 Meters Cycle Sprint

The Following have qualified for the Semi-Finals:

R. Mullafiroz. Time. 15.4 Seconds. (Empire Wheeler); R. R. Noble. Time. 15.9 Seconds. (Bombay Cycling); A. B. Patel. Time. 15.00 Seconds. (Empire Wheeler); A. R. Havewalla. Time. 14.7 Seconds. (Tata Sports).

4000 Meters Cycle Lap Race

The Following have qualified for the finals:

A. Havewalla; P. Sarkari; R. Mulafiroz; M. K. Mody; R. R. Noble; G. Wilson.

400 Meters Hurdles Men (Heats)

1st Heat: F. Lobo, 2nd S. D'Silva, 3rd L. Fernandes. Time. 61.2 Seconds.

2nd Heat: U. Rao, 2nd D. Lobo, 3rd M. Kaunds. Time. 61.9 Seconds.

400 Meters Cycle Team Pursuit

The Following Teams have qualified for Semi-Finals of the Team Pursuit:

(1) The Bombay Cycling A Team; (2) The Bombay Cycling B Team; (3) Malcolm Cycling; (4) Empire Wheelers.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL WEIGHT LIFTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Light Weight Class: 1st V. H. Kanekar, (Hercules P. C. I.), 580 Lbs; 2nd C. N. Gujrathi, (Bombay Press. W. L. A.), 567½ lbs; 3rd D. F. Irani, (B.B. and C.I. Rly.), 500 lbs.

Bantam Weight Class: 1st R. Desai, (Save P. C. I.), 505 Lbs; 2nd D. Dandekar, (Save P. C. I.), 500 lbs; 3rd D. A. Warang, (Save P. C. I.), 485 lbs.

ADVISORY BOARD APPROVES AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14: A number of important research schemes including those on improvement of crops, agronomical conditions in general, soil conservation in Himachal Pradesh, setting up a suitable organization for collection of agricultural statistics, research on tuber crops as an aid and substitute for food, standard method for milk analysis and dairy development, were approved by the Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which concluded its two-day session last night.

The new economic situation in the country consequent upon partition was fully reflected in the Board's deliberations which gave particular emphasis on research schemes in the East Punjab and West Bengal for agricultural rehabilitation. Similarly, the development schemes of Hyderabad and Kashmir, came in for special treatment in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing there.

The need for collecting more reliable statistical data on agricultural production was strongly felt by the Board and a five-year co-ordinated scheme of crop cutting experiment of principal crops in various provinces was approved.

A resolution was passed urging upon the Government to sanction more finance for agricultural research as it was felt that to help in making the country self-sufficient in food, wider agricultural research than what limited finances permit at present should be undertaken.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

A soil conservation scheme of the Himachal Pradesh for undertaking an ecological survey, cultivation of soil binders, collection of erosion data and to find out suitable measures to reduce soil losses was recommended. A scheme for the improvement of the soil conditions in spent-up orchard lands in the Kumaon Hills was another important research item recommended.

TUBER CROPS

The Council had in its previous meetings recommended the cultivation of tubers such as sweet potatoes and cassavas as a source of human food, so as to relieve pressure on cereals and had invited Provincial Government to submit schemes on the subject. Schemes submitted by Bombay, U.P., East Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore were recommended.

Schemes for the improvement of rice crops in East Punjab, Coorg and West Bengal, and of maize in West Bengal and Bihar were sanctioned. Several research schemes on pulses in Madras, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, Hyderabad, Orissa, Mysore, and Gwalior were approved. Research schemes on millets in Mysore and on palmyra in Madras were also recommended.

A Jaipur scheme to check soil erosion and spreading of the desert a ea was approved. The object of the scheme is to prevent the desert from spreading by sand blown by winds, by planting suitable shrubs and grasses which will at the same time provide better fodder for livestock.

A scheme for the co-ordination of research on insect pests and blast and foot diseases of rice in Madras was recommended. An East Punjab scheme on wilt disease of gram was also approved. The Council recommended that the animal nutrition scheme of Madras which was stopped in 1943 due to lack of accommodation for he laboratories etc., should be revived.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

A scheme to explore the possibilities of using milking cows for draught work was considered and approved. It was suggested that the work should be conducted at four centres, including the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

Standardization of the method of a analysis of milk and milk products, suggested in a scheme of the Indian Dairy Research Institute, was approved.

After termination of the meeting, the members were entertained to a film show on science and agriculture by Messrs. Patel (India) Ltd.

Plea For State Recognition To Konkani

TWO-DAY SESSION OF FOURTH CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Suggestions for the unification of the Konkani-speaking people scattered all over the country and the development of Konkani culture were put forward by prominent leaders of the community at the Fourth Konkani Conference, which commenced its two-day session at the Podar College today.

The Conference was inaugurated by Shreemat Anandashram Swami of Chitrapur Math. Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, presided.

Dr. Mascarenhas, in his presidential address, made a plea that Konkani be recognised by the Government of Bombay on a par with the other regional languages of the Province. Observing that there were thousands of people who knew only the Konkani language, he said that Government would be denying them the elementary right of primary education in the absence of such recognition. He hoped that the Conference would present a united demand to Government that Konkani be immediately recognised for State purposes among the languages of India.

Refuting the claims of Maharashtra and Karnataks that Konkani culture was part of their own culture, Dr. Mascarenhas asserted that the people of Konkan had a culture of their own and that the Konkani language was "actually older than the languages, which claim it for their linguistic affinities."

Shreemat Anandashram Swami, inaugurating the Conference, deprecated the tendency among some Konkani speaking people to favour acceptance of another major language for state purposes. One could not forsake his mother tongue, he said, adding that the language was spoken by Hindus, Muslims and Christians and it was a unifying force among the communities.

NEED OF DICTIONARY

The Swami suggested that the Conference should take up the compilation of a Konkani dictionary, since it would be a great step in the development of the language. He was against the borrowing of words from other languages. He suggested that the Devanagri script be chosen as a common script for all Konkani-speaking people. He did not approve of the idea of Konkani-speaking people in different linguistic regions adopting the script of the regional language for Konkani.

Rev. Fr. H. O. Mascarenhas, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, said that Hindu, Christian and Muslim delegates had come together at the call of their common Konkani culture and this unity would be a blow to the "enemies of Konkani language and culture".

Rev. Fr. Mascarenhas said that Konkani was a living language. "Konkani is a very much alive even at the present day; it is really Marathi that in many respects died long ago and became fossilised." He expressed confidence that very soon "the home of the Konkani language and culture in Goa and throughout the Konkan will be able to recover its self-respect and give to Konkani its rightful place as the State language in Goa."

Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza, Chairman of the Executive Committee, earlier, requesting Shreemat Swami to inaugurate the Conference emphasised the importance of Konkani in the Konkan areas.

The Conference will meet again on its open session tomorrow at 9 a.m.

A. I. W. C. At Gwalior

GWALIOR, Jan. 15 (UPI.) The 21st annual session of the All-India Women's Conference will commence here from January 26. Mrs. Urmila Mehta will preside over the conference which is expected to be attended by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Rani Rajwade, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Mrs. Renuka Ray, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan and other delegates.

Some foreign delegates are also expected.

The conference will continue till January 29.

V. L. MEHTA OPENS CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta, Bombay Finance Minister, told the inaugural session of the Government-sponsored "Provincial Co-operative Council' this morning, that a new order of society, ensuring progress in all the aspects of the economic life of the common man and based on stable, efficient and equitable lines, "cannot but be of the co-operative variety, especially for our vast country side."

This was a great task, the Minister said, and stressed that Government had decided to associate the co-operative movement in the task of ushering in that order because of the inherent vitality of the movement, as evidenced by its notable achievements in the past years and the hope of further promise in the future.

Mr. Mehta said that the Council, which had been formed in pursuance of the recommendation of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, would be linked fruitfully with the old Bombay Co-operative Institute whose executive committee will form the nucleus of the new body. The Council would have no executive functions but would be a deliberate body, taking stock of the working of the co-operative movement in the province and considering and formulating plans for its further development. It would be available for consultations by Government and advise co-operative institutions on the problems of the movement.

The Finance Minister drew attention to the fact that the establishment of the Provincial Co-operative Council was in keeping with the very recent resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which had recommended the organisation of consumers co-operative societies to fight black marketing and in order to make the essential commodities available to the common man through the normal channels.

He pointed out that one of the major tasks facing the new Council would be to work for the spread of the co-operative movement in the areas which had recently either merged or been integrated with the Bombay Province, especially in Gujarat "where there is not even a nodding acquaintance with the principles and practice of co-operation."

The number of co-operative societies of all varieties had risen by a thousand in 1947-48 when compared with the previous years figures, while the share capital and the membership had also kept pace with the increase, the Minister stated. There was an appreciable growth in consumers, industrial, agricultural multi-purpose and housing societies, while new efforts in hitherto untapped fields found expression in the formation of Adiwasi Labour Societies, fishermen's societies and joint farming societies. The work of distribution cloth had been entrusted to 1,136 co-operative institutions while fifteen co-operative organisations had been appointed wholesale distributors. In Greater Bombay, except for a hundred which were still under Government, all the grainshops had been taken over by co-operative societies. The local authorities have been asked to give preference to co-operative societies in running fair price shops.

Mr. Mehta referred to the establishment of the Housing Board and said that Government had come to the conclusion that the best way to assist the building of houses was to provide funds to Land Mortgage Banks at low interests.

It was also Government's view that both short and long-term agricultural credit could be best provided by separate institutions of the co-operative variety. The final steps in the direction, he hoped, would soon be taken. Government had already sanctioned Rs. 3/4 crores for augmenting the share capital of central financial agencies.

Mr Mehta emphasised that besides sponsoring co-operative societies of the various types, the Council could also focus its attention on the urgent task of increasing the production of agricultural commodities. One of the many ways it could do so was to advise the primary producers on improved methods of cultivation.

GOVT. MODIFICATION OF COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL

Sir Janardan Madan, President of the Council, welcoming Mr. Vaikunt Mehta and the delegates, said that the proposals of Co-operative Planning Committee had been modified by the Bombay Government in two important particulars. The Committee had proposed that the Minister in charge of Co-operation should be the Chairman of the Council. This had not been accepted by Government and instead they had decided that the functions should vest in the Chairman of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. The Committee had also proposed that the Council should consist of certain officials and non-officials. Under the orders of the Government, the Executive Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Institute was to be the nucleus of the Council, to which would be added certain heads of departments and other persons.

The Council reassembled in the afternoon and considered questions relating to the policy to be followed in future with regard to distributive trade (cloth, yarn etc.) undertaken by co-operative societies, the acceleration of house building through Co-operative Societies, the implementation of the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Committee and the provision of long-term finance to agriculturists in districts where there were no Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Be Worthy Citizens Of India

Governor General's Address At Annual Convocation Of Delhi University

DELHI, Jan. 15.—"At no time was there in our country such serious heart searching as at the present moment agitates all circles as to the need for reinforcing the sense of values, moral and spiritual. Never was it more acutely realised that no effort to improve conditions through law or through administrative direction can bear fruit unless moral sense of the intelligentsia is quickened", said His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, while addressing the annual convocation of the Delhi University today.

"The elimination of foreign rule" he went on, "does not mean a reversal of all the good things that have been built up during the period of foreign rule. What has been found and built into national life should be conserved. Nine-tenths of the technique of progress is conservation of what has been found good on trial."

His Excellency said: I am grateful to the Vice-Chancellor for having relieved me of the heavier part of today's proceedings. The University is grateful to Sir Maurice Gwyer for having undertaken the responsibility for another term of office as its academic and executive head. It is our good fortune that a man of his eminence has made himself available for such service in this important and growing University. It is not every one of his years who will voluntarily choose to work hard after having already achieved what would have served as quite enough laurels to rest on Where, in accordance with democratic ideas, we have adopted the procedure of election for filling positions requiring expert qualifications, to which appointments were made in old days by authority, it is necessary to create an atmosphere which would attract the offer of such services by the most capable and high-minded among us. We have seen how those who are best qualified to serve in civic administration stand aside, disliking the vexations attendant on election procedure and leaving third and fourth rate men to manage the affairs of local bodies as best as they can. The same fate should not be allowed to undertake our universities. I hope that these remarks of mine, which deal with a matter of very great and growing importance in many of our affairs, will be understood in the spirit in which I have uttered them.

I remember what a great and exciting occasion it was to be when as a young man I received my degree as a Bachelor of Arts in 1897. In spite of the many changes that have come about in life in general and in India in particular, I do not believe young men receiving degrees today are less excited about it than young men were in those days over fifty years. Aspiration and hope and the generous impulses of youth are just the same now, as then. I can guess how your young minds are all charged with noble ambition and hope. May God bless you and give you every chance. Remember that the battle is the glory and results do not count. I do not repeat empty words. I speak as a man who has gone through many trials, defeats as well as successes, and I assure you results really do not matter and it is the way in which you struggle that matters. God has manifestly given us all in India a chance and we should prove how good we are capable of being. We are children of noble ancestors and there is a great deal in heredity. India has come into its own at a rather bad time in the history of world morality. Had we eliminated foreign caretaking some 25 years ago, we should have fared much better. But we cannot get everything done just as we would like and so we must make the best of it now. Our freedom has been born when the world has in many respects greatly deteriorated, and this is a great handicap for us who have to start now.

REINFORCING SENSE OF VALUES

Values at no time was there in our country such serious heart-searching as at present moment agitates all circles, high and low, as to the need for reinforcing the sense of values, moral and spiritual. Never was it more acutely realized that no effort to improve conditions through laws or through administrative direction can bear fruit, unless the moral sense of the intelligentsia is quickened.

Precepts lose all meaning if repeated too often. The statements of leaders and their appeals from public platforms are just diagnosis and do not act as remedies for the sickness diagnosed. We have, it is perfectly clear, to make the quickening of the moral sense a definite part of the educational sytesm, even though it may seem to be a slow approach to the problem. And this, not by including in the curricula of schools and colleges, lectures and studies on the subject of morality, but by organising such activities and such discipline as will infuse in the minds of our young men and women, a reverence for truth and good and an automatic revulsion from falsehood and evil. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory.

We should all acquire the habit of abhorring unsocial behaviour. Lying, stealing, deceiving, cruelty and indulgence in animal appetites should become as disgusting as filth or unclean food. The need for cleanliness of mind is as great as, if not greater than, physical sanitation, and we must aim at spreading this habit of cleanliness of mind as a part of enlightened statecraft, as essential as physical public hygiene which is the concern of Health Ministries.

DYNAMIC PATRIOTISM

Bureaucratic rule under a foreign power having been liquidated, we have now each to find and fulfil our own responsibility in everything. The need for dynamic patriotism is not over with the attainment of national freedom. But dynamic patriotism no longer consists in irrelevant adherence to past dislike and inhibitions but in the crusading spirit of purging out selfishness, and in making men and women constantly keep before their minds the welfare of the State as till recently they kept the elimination of foreign rule.

CULTURE OF CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship is not merely a right arising out of birth and domicile. It is a culture developed by training and right emotional direction, without it. Without it, freedom and democracy would be chaos. What I call the culture of citizenship is not to be confounded with nationalism. It is a pattern of individual conduct which alone can help democracy to produce social happiness.

So, my young friends, be confident, trust in God and be brave. Work towards the establishment of the culture of citizenship which will operate as an inner law making people think and act rightly without any external sanction.

My best wishes to you all once again. Delhi is a noble and historic place, one of the great places of the world. Your University has the honour of being housed and looked after in the metropolis of India where the relics of past greatness are all about you and you live in daily contact with the central springs of future greatness. Be worthy of Delhi.

Ladies Deputation Wire Nehru Against Hindu Code Bill

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The following telegrams sent to Pandit Nehru Premier on the 13th January when he was at Calcutta. "We wired twice for ladies dequtation at Calcutta opposing Hindu Code Bill. We deeply regret permission was not received. We earnestly pray withdrawal of bill as it is destructive of Hindu religion and culture and specially harmful to Hindu women. Report of Hindu law committee reveals that overwheming majority of Hindus are against the code interference in agelong social customs.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Bombay Senate Frames Statutes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay University Senate at a special meeting today held at the Convocation Hall framed statutes governing the conduct of the University Entrance Examination consequent on the decision of the Government to abolish the Matriculation Examination and to hold in its place the Secondary School Certificate Examination by a special Board set up for the purpose. Mahamanopadhya P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The statutes as recommend by the Syndicate, were moved by Mr. N. M. Shah. The new statutes relating to the admission of students to the Entrance Examination are based on those which were in force before 1937, when even pupils who had studied privately could appear for the Matriculation Examination, provided they satisfied the preliminary test of a school recognised by the University.

EXAMINATION ONCE A YEAR

The Entrance Examination, according to the new statutes shall be held once a year, at places which shall, from time to time, be determinded by the Syndicate, commencing on the third Monday in March or such other date as the Syndicate may decide. Candidates shall forward their applications with the prescribed fee to the Registrar six weeks before the commencement of the examination. In the case of students from States and other territories whose institutions are affiliated to the Bombay University, applications shall be sent to the Registrar at least 18 months before the date of the examination. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 which will in no case be refunded.

The statutes also lay down the conditions governing the recognition by the University of schools in States and other territories.

S. S. C. EQUIVALENT TO ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

The University would deem the S. S. C. examination held by the Secondary School Certificates Board as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University if passed in the subject prescribed for the Matriculation examination of the University held in 1948 with at least 35 per cent of the marks in each subject. The holders of the said certificates who have passed in the courses laid down for Agricultural Technical and Commercial Schools shall be deemed eligible for admission to the first year course in Arts, provided that they have passed a test in a classical language or a modern European language of the Entrance standard held by the University.

A proposal for the institution of a Faculty of Commerce, moved by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, was approved by the Senate.

Tribute To Brelvi

Earlier, the Vice-Chancellor made a reference to the death of Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The Vice-Chancellor said that in the death of Mr. Brelvi the country had lost a great nationalist, a noble gentleman and a brilliant journalist. Though everybody did not agree with his editorial views, his writings were always marked by a sense of balanced judgment and restraint. When he received certain letters containing allegations against the Bombay University, intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Brelvi promptly sent them to the University authorities for verification. This the Vice-Chancellor said, showed that Mr. Brelvi never wrote anything without making proper enquiries.

The Vice-Chancellor also referred to the deaths of Mr. Roopchand Bilaram, a former Judicial Commissioner, who was member of the Senate for four years, and Mr. Lilaram Gidumal, a former Deputy Educational Inspector. All the members stood up and observed a two-minutes silence in memory of the departed men.

The meeting elected Prof. P. R. Awati, Dr. Jyotindra M. Mehta and Mr. N. S. Gupchup as members of the Syndicate.

POONA, Jan. 14 (API.) Petrol is very much in short supply in Poona for some time now and many taxis and private cars have had to go off the road, petrol stock held in Poona is said to be less than 20,000 gallons as against its storage capacity of nearly 200,00 .

Lack of tank wagons for carrying petrol from Bombay to Poona is said to be responsible for the present shortage. Area rationing authorities are however unable to indicate whether the situation would improve immediately.

Aggressive Trade Buying Hardens N.Y. Cotton Prices

MODEST SETBACK IN WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

COTTON: The market opened irregular with increased hedge selling in connection with the substantial rise in spot sales. There was narrow fluctuations on lower securities, grains and fats and oils prompting scattered selling. Brighter export prospects and loan influences continue to be the chief sustaining factors. In the afternoon the market firmed as appearance of more aggressive trade buying in old crops stimulated local short covering. Prices sagged, however as old crop march approached 32-1/2 cents. The market closed barely steady. Sales were approximately 115,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, Jan 14.

March	32.41+04
March Highest	32.49+12
March Lowest	32.33—04
May	32.23+09
July	31.19+04
October	28.63+10
December	28.43+08
Middling Spot	33.17+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, Jan 14

March	32.42+03
May	32.21+06
July	31.20+04
October	28.61+09
Middling Spot	32.30—

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The failure of more aggressive demand to develop as a result of mounting congressional opposition to President Truman's tax increase proposals and the settlement of the threatened New York city tug strike attracted freer offerings this morning and prices suffered a modest setback. Losses of fractions to a dollar or more were fairly well distributed, headed by leading steels, motors, oils, rails, radio, televisions, aircrafts, rubbers and utilities. The averages were industrials 178.75 and rails 52.18. In the afternoon pressure relaxed and prices steadied around the day's lows with rallying attempts feeble. The market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

GRAINS: A weak undertone reflected increased liquidation and hedging in face of only limited commercial demand. Selling was partly associated with further declines in fats and oils. Expectations of large movement of grain to terminal markets as a result of better weather was an additional depressing factor. Shortcovering and evening up prior to the week-end, together with let up in commission house selling brought rallies of fractions to more than three cents from the day's lows under the leadership of soyabeans.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 15

The Bullion market was very steady to-day with improved demand while arrivals continue small Recently large quantities of silver found way to up-country markets for settlement purposes. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 180-12 Quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	Rs.	180	12 0
Ready Gold		113	14 0
Sovereigns		74	0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton February Contract is 843 cent points below New York March at exchange rate 331

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan 14

KARNAK—	
January	98.05+285
March	94.30+265
ASHMOUNI—	
February	59.15+40
April	58.90+35

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The local cotton market was fairly steady with restricted business. There was practically no change in quotations after opening and May option was done at Rs. 617-8.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	Rs.	620	0 0
I.C.C. May		617	10 0
I.C.C. July		617	8 0
I.C.C. September		617	6 0

Latest Cotton Crop News

DHOLLERAS.

Wagad: Weather clear and cold with dewfall, beneficial to the standing crop. Plants have started to bear flowers and buds. Kalagin: Some damage to quantity is reported at Veraval for Ghed quality due to extreme cold and frost. Expected reduction 5,000 Bales

MATHIA.

Arrivals have been coming in Botad and Bhavnagar markets in very small volume.

BERAR.

Crop movement is at its peak. Prices of kapas are quoted at a rate which are higher than ceiling prices

CENTRAL INDIA.

Free arrivals at almost all places. Present arrivals better in class and staple; buyers are hesitant owing to control on prices.

COMPTA/UPLAND.

Plants are in good shape. Jaiwant crop is suffering from excessive subsoil moisture, while Upland plants are making good progress.

CAMBODIA.

Plants are healthy and bearing flowers. One or two rains needed

TINNY.

Early sown plants have started bearing flowers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 14.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325. Montreal Selling 4.0275 Buying 4.0325. Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36. Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan 15

The local Linseed market was firm to-day on rumours that a local firm has secured the monopoly of linseed to Australia on a commission basis of 5 per cent. If this is correct other shippers will be deprived of their business. It is the duty of the Association to find out true facts and must protect the interest of members

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 132-7 and after improving at Rs. 132-8 declined at Rs. 132-4 and steadied at Rs. 132-6

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	34	10	0
Coromandal	34	2	0
Bold ready	34	0	0
Bold Dec-Jan	34	0	0
Bold Feb-March	34	1	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	28	0	0
May delivery	132	7	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	10	0
Feb-March	26	12	0
April-May	26	8	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Receipts	19	5	0
January	19	6	0
February	19	10	0
March	19	11	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

LONDON WHEAT

London, Jan. 14.

London, Australian Wheat f.o.b. (bulk) 99/3 Jan.-Feb. quoted.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 70 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Silver Spot and Forward both 42-1/2d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

May 2.25-3/8.
July 2.08-5/8.
September 2.08-3/4.
December 2.10-3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

American Telephone & Telegraph	148-1/4
Amerex Holding Co	22-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-5/8
Chase National Bank	33-1/2
Sinclair Oil	22-1/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co	46-7/8
General Electric Co.	38-1/2
General Motors	58-7/8
Ingersoll Rand	63-1/2
International Nickel	30-3/8
National City Bank of New York	38-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	12-3/8
Sconny Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	53-1/2
Union Carbide	41
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co	45-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	70
Western Union Telegraph	15-3/8

30-Crore Land Scheme For Bombay

CENTRE TO BE ASKED TO PAY SUM FROM INTERNATIONAL LOAN

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Government of Bombay will put forward a demand for nearly Rs. 30 crores, as its share in the loan which the Government of India propose to ask from the International Monetary Bank.

A conference of the Ministers for Finance and Agriculture from the various provinces and States will be held in Delhi on the 18th to examine the respective needs of the various provinces and fit them into the overall plan envisaged by the Government of India.

It may be recalled that the Government of India have a Rs. 200 crore plan of agricultural development to reclaim 6,000,000 acres of waste land for agriculture. This as well as other plans of agricultural development are proposed to be financed from a 150 million dollar loan which the Government of India has asked for from the International Monetary Bank.

A preliminary, investigating Commission on behalf of the Monetary Bank is reaching India in about a week's time; and the Provincial Ministers' Conference has been called to finalise the proposals of our needs that will be presented to the visiting commission.

Mr M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, indicated the lines of development which the Bombay Government had in mind. First, there were eight lakhs of acres of land to be made available for the plough by the weeding out of "Hariyali". Secondly, there were three lakhs of acres of wasteland to be reclaimed. Thirdly the governments proposed to sink well over 40,000 tube wells to exploit the resources of subterranean water for augmenting production.

While Mr. Patil declined to enter into a discussion of the cost of these projects, it is estimated that the total cost may be of the order of Rs. 30 crores. The figure is arrived at in the following way: Rs. 2 crores for eradicating Hariali on eight lakhs of acres at Rs. 25 per acre: Rs. 3 crores for reclaiming 3 lakhs acres of wasteland at Rs. 100 per acre: Rs. 3 crores for colonising one lakh of these three lakh acres at Rs. 300 per acre: Rs. 20 crores for sinking forty thousand tube wells at Rs. 5,000 average per well.

IN LINGUISM LIES DESTRUCTION OF NATIONALISM

Munshi Calls For Collective Unity Of Gujaratis

JUNAGADH, Jan. 15 (API): Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's former Agent-General in Hyderabad State, presiding over the 17th session of the Gujarat Literary Conference here today, said that nationalism was the first essential of Gujerat consciousness, and warned, "in linguism lies the destruction of nationalism. I am a lover of my mother-tongue but to make it an instrument of political ambition is highly dangerous".

Dealing with the ideals of Maha Gujerat, Mr. Munshi said Maha Gujerat was intended to be, not a separate province, but, "the collective unity of the Gujerati speaking people. What they wanted was that these people should all be included in the province of Bombay.

Mr Munshi deprecated the narrow parochialism which linguism implied and said, "I am an old believer in a university for Gujerat; I have been carrying on propaganda for it since 1925. Yet, I am opposed to making Gujerati a medium in our university. If the provincial language becomes the medium in a provincial university, linguism will grow stronger; the bonds of nationalism will grow weak; the rising generation will be denied a larger participation in national life and the spheres of learning and research will be restricted. English, and after it Hindi alone, should be a medium of higher education".

At the outset Mr. Munshi referred to Mahatma Gandhi as the architect of present day India and also to the "powerful influence" which Mahatma Gandhi exerted on Gujerat literature during his lifetime. Mr. Munshi, however, added that Mahatma Gandhi's literary efforts had "diverted the artist's search for new beauty into a desire to uplift the suppressed, to raise the moral stature of men and to concentrate on the transitory problems of the passing age. Naturally, therefore, the expression of beauty through art and literature received a set back".

Mr. Munshi made a passing reference to the sacred shrine of Somnath—situated at a short distance from the venue of the conference—and to the pledge of its reconstruction given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and said, "Somnath is not merely an idol of Shiva; it is the symbol of the vitality of India's immortal culture".

Mr. Munshi dealt with the problem of Bombay and said "the tract from the Damanganga River to Apollo Bunder (Bombay) is a multi-lingual link which binds Maharashtra and Gujerat. Bombay does belong to Maharashtra nor does it belong to Gujerat, but to the whole of India. The province of Bombay which depends upon the city is a homogeneous and distinctive province. We do not want to break it up, but we want that the Gujerati speaking people should be included in it".

Speaking of Saurashtra, Mr. Munshi expressed the view that the unification of its people would be achieved only if it is included in the wider political entity of the province of Bombay.

CULTURAL ASPECTS

Mr. Munshi's address finally dealt with the cultural history of India from ancient times and dwelt in particular upon the impact of European and Indian cultures starting in the 19th century.

Mr. Munshi concluded: "In spite of the flow of centuries, the heart of man has remained the same and the yearning for beauty has not changed its quality. That beauty alone is eternal—the beauty that transcends the temporary elements of contemporary life and the desire to carry on propaganda. Classical literature is based on this quenchless yearning of the heart. The fragmentary songs of a Sappho living on a Greek island 25 centuries ago, the sense of beauty that Kalidas cultivated in the Gupta 1,400 years ago, the quivering, yearning love songs sung by a Rajput widow in Chitore four hundred years ago—all these satisfy the yearning for beauty age after age. The only way to realise beauty is constant contemplation of beautiful lives to beautiful ideals and from beautiful ideals to obsolute beauty. In this way alone does one become fit to view and realise beauty".

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The pepper market today reported there were no buyers of black at 3/3 while white was quoted at 3/10-1/2 sellers, 3/9-1/2 buyers.

Malabar, London, for January was quoted about 330 January-March 315.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 14.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	114-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-11/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	103
National Bank of India	39-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,501

KITE FLYING COSTS ONE LIFE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15 (API): One person died and several others were injured as the result of falling down from roofs and terraces while flying kites

Here Comes The Ju-Ju Man

Despite widespread education, the work of Christian missions, the demand by a group of cultured Africans for self-government, it is not hard to find even in Lagos, modern-looking capital of Nigeria, signs of the continuing vitality of that other Africa of juju, magic, devil-worship, idol-worship, and spirit-worship. Norah Hayden took her camera with her when she visited the king and priests of the Yorubas of Lagos, and in text and picture she tells the story of ancient practices behind the modern facade, and of the Juju that ended the second world war.

(BY NORAH HAYDEN)
Exclusive to the "Chronicle."

Lagos, capital of Nigeria, centre of Dr. Nmadi Azikwe's activities for self-government, with highly-educated Africans qualified in all the professions, appears on the surface a modern, westernised city.

But right in the centre of Lagos I have been seeing, talking with, and photographing that other Africa, the Africa that pins its faith on the ancient rites of ju-ju. Here, at the house of the Chief Ife Priest and at the Iga Idunganran, palace of Oba Malolu, King of the Yorubas of Lagos, I learned much about the 2,000-year-old magical religion of Ife which rules the lives of the 3,000,000 Yoruba people. And I saw the juju which—or so its priest claimed—brought the second world war to an end.

Chief Ajanaku, Araba (Chief Priest) of Lagos, was courteous and genial, made no difficulties about being photographed in his robes besides the shrine, a bamboo and palm erection in the compound where he receives his clients, and explaining the meaning of the strange objects which assist him in his consultations with Ife, messenger of the gods.

In the old days those who wanted the aid and advice of Ife brought cowrie-shells to the Araba or the other priests. Today they bring money, to which they have whispered their needs.

Sacrifices To The Devil

One method of divination is by use of a charm called Okpelle, consisting of eight pieces of bark arranged in fours on a string and kept in a beautifully-beaded handbag. Ajanaku places Okpelle on the money and says: "You, Okpelle, know what this man said to the money. Now tell me." Then he lifts up the bag and drops the contents on the floor. Each of the pieces of bark may fall with either the outside or the inside showing, giving one of 256 possible combinations. On them the priest reads the message of Ife—that his client wants a son, needs money, has stolen a chicken, is sick. He tells him what sacrifice to offer to gain his ends.

Alternatively Ajanaku may divine by shaking sand into patterns on a circular board.

The client makes his sacrifices at a low mud mound in the depths of which are the shrines, a stone representing Eshu (the devil), a piece of iron the God of Iron, a white cat the God of White, and so on. Always a large part of the sacrifice goes to Eshu, who might otherwise undo the good work.

Suppose it is money that is wanted. The sacrifice will be a dog, a fowl, some money, and palm oil. The fowl and the dog must be split open and the money and palm-oil put inside. Or the man wants a certain woman for his wife. Four hens and a he-goat are sacrificed. The client gets the woman, Eshu the hens, and the priest has the goat. The priest may also prescribe charms; he may mix leaves with soap, with which the client must wash to get his desires; or he may cure illnes by reciting an incantation with pepper in his mouth, after which he puts the pepper on the patient's head and the patient recovers—or at any rate he thinks he does.

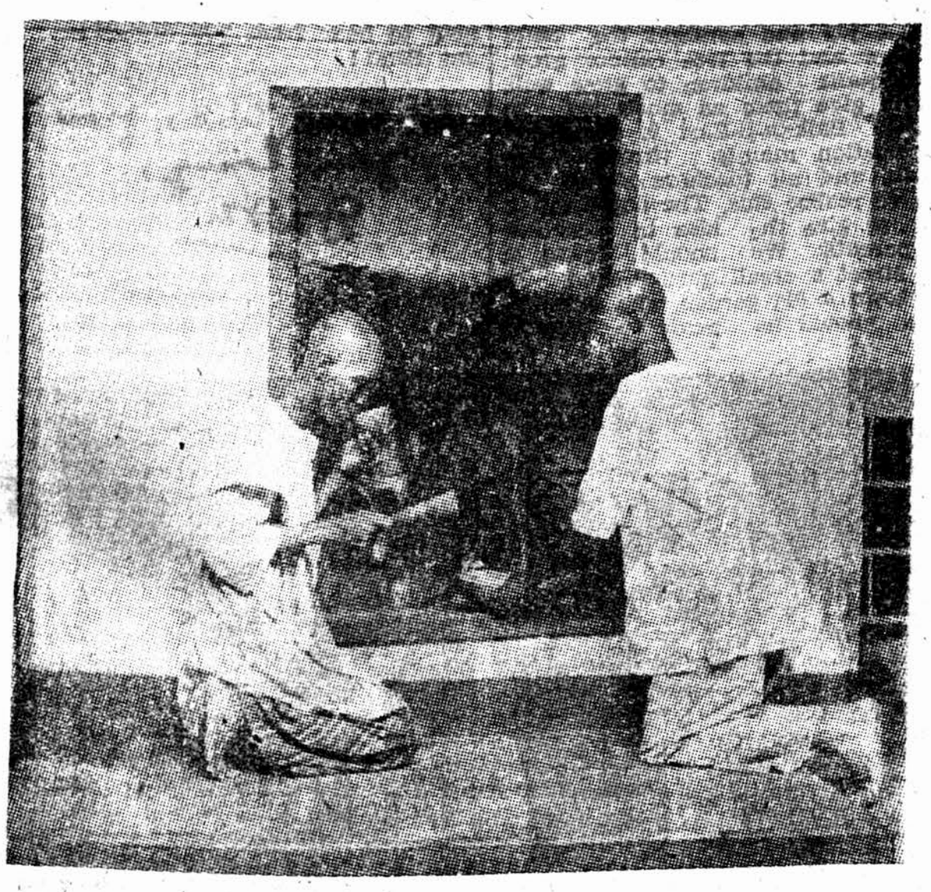
Six Months Speechless

The Araba of Lagos has a great reputation for curing the insane and has groups of native "doctors" working under his direction.

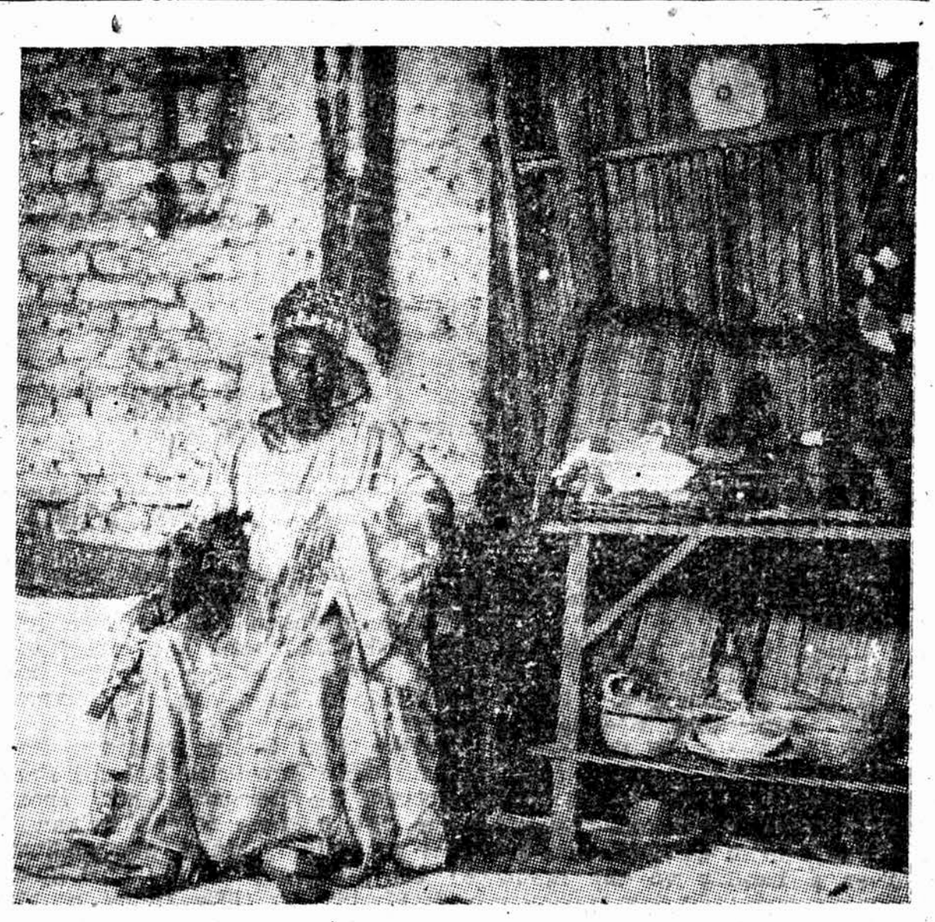
Initiates to the Ife priesthood have a training period which includes six months during which they must not speak. The initiate is supposed then to be talking to the spirits in heaven. At the end of the silent period he is given "medicine" which makes him appear intoxicated and utter a string of gibberish incomprehensible to anybody but the priest, who interprets the message from heaven.

At the entrance to the Araba's compound I had seen a shrine over the burial-place of ancestors. This is a feature of every Yoruba home, for the people bury their dead in the house. Here one of the Araba's priests, holding in his hand a string of cowries, was praying before an idol and making a sacrifice of a gourd of palm-oil mixed with the blood of a chicken.

There was the same kind of thing on a bigger scale at the Palace of King Oba Falolu. Here I found the Addo Shrine, made over the grave of Oju Egun Addo, first King of Lagos, and the Ologun shrine over that of King Oju Egun Ologun-Kutere. They were each at the end of two special buildings dating back to the year 1600, with the centre of the roofs open to the sky. Here the Yoruba idols are worshipped and on special occasions—including, strangely, the Mohammedan fast of Ramadan—a great sacrifice of cows or rams is made. As the great drums boom out the crowds of worshippers dance, eat, drink, and make merry and the blood of the victims is offered to the idol.



At the shrine of Ologun-Kutere in the Ida Palace of the King of the Yorubas, two priests are seen offering a sacrifice. Lasisi Bashade (left) is drinking gin and water frothe cup, after having poured out a libation to the juju. His assistant Buraimoh Onimole is offering cola nuts. The idol is the wodden object on the left of the big fish-bone in the shrine. Bashade declares that sacrifices of cows made to this juju brought the second world war to an end.



He is seated in his robes beside the bamboo and palm-leaf shrine in the compound of his house, right in the middle of modern Lagoes. The idols are Ibeji, representing the gods who will grant his clients.

Okepelle, the colourful beaded bag that contains the pieces of bark which convey the messages of Ife, hangs in the centre of the shrine, and higher up to the left is the carved circular board for divination with sand. The collection of cala-bashes iand native and European pots contains sacred objects and substances for charms.

This Idol Stopped The War

"So powerful is the Juju," said Idol Priest Lasisi Bashade, nodding his shining brown shaven head at me to emphasise his words, "that when the Yorubas wished to end the Big War, they sacrificed many cows and their wish was immediately granted. The war finished."

When I saw the Idol That Ended World War II, I was somewhat disappointed at its unimpressive appearance. It is a small wooden, phallis structure, only knee-high, surrounded by the remains of sacrifices, including skulls of cows and goats, and large fishbones sacrificed by the barracuta fishermen of Lagos when their luck was out.

For the juju does minor jobs besides settling world wars. Men who have had property stolen make sacrifices there to get it back, and women make offerings so that they may be "born piccan" (become mothers).

While I was there Buraimon Onimole, Assistant Priest, brought a calabash of cola nuts as an offering, while Bashade performed the necessary rites. He removed loose tiles in front of the juju and, from a small calabash poured gin and water into the holes underneath. Then he rang a bell, presumably to call the spirits, and drank the remaining gin and water himself.

I don't know what this sacrifice was intended to do: perhaps it was just put on for my benefit, or as an excuse for a glass.

But I am hoping it had something to do with stopping World War III before it starts.

To Cross Atlantic In Converted "Duck"

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A suntanned pair of 20th Century adventurers are preparing here for their second attempt to cross the Atlantic in an amphibious army "Duck".

Undaunted by their failure to make the trip several weeks ago when a bearing broke, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Carlin of New York said they believed they could make it this time "with a little luck."

On the first trip, they were picked up by the tanker New Jersey, 310 miles at sea and taken to Montreal. They drove the craft to Halifax by road.

Neither is worrying about what might happen should their craft develop trouble. "After all," asked 31-year-old Mrs. Carlin, "What could we do?"

She said the idea for the round-the-world journey originated when Mr. Carlin was serving in the army. He bought the duck and spent 18 months remodelling it.

Her husband's chief reason for attempting the feat, Mrs. Carlin said, was a desire "not to stagnate".

She said she had a "hard time taking him into taking me along."

The risk involved apparently doesn't upset the couple. "If you took time to wonder what might happen to you every day, you'd probably spend the time home in bed," they said.

Bishop Bans Bathing Beauty Shows

SYDNEY—Girls in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Matiland (New South Wales) have been forgidden by Bishop Gleeson to take part in bathing beauty exhibitions, which, he said, "reduce girls and young women to the level of livestock."

At all services in the Cathedral parish of the diocese recently the Bishop's direction was read.

Bishop Gleeson declared: "Such exhibitions where girls, clad only in swiming costumes, parade themselves before the curious gaze of all sundry, are certainly immoral, degrading and pagan.

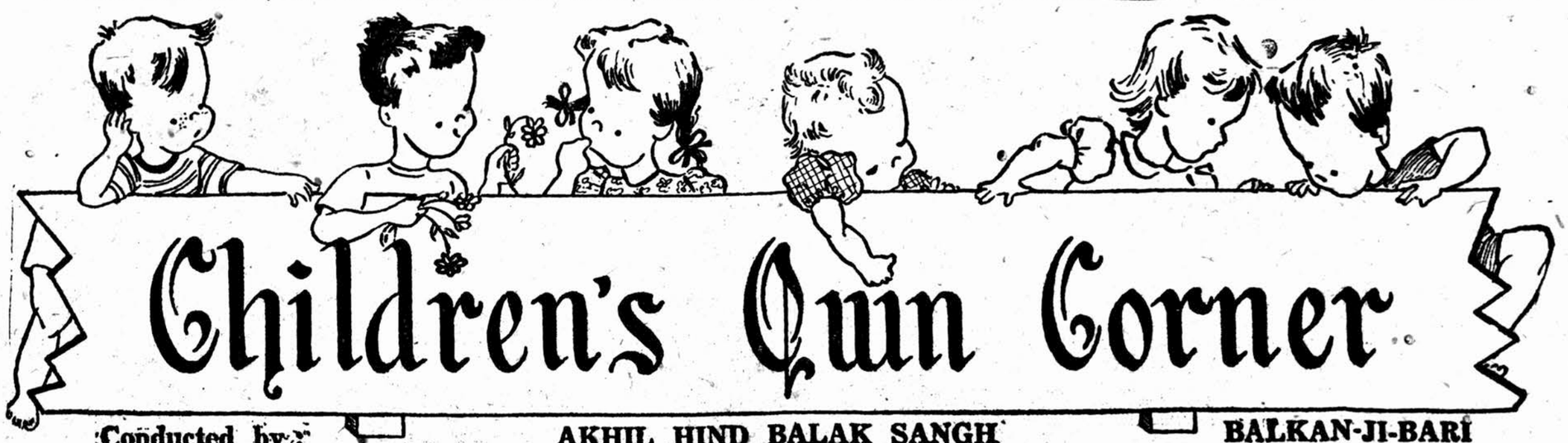
"Catholic parents and Catholic girls should be alive to the dignity of womanhood and neither approve nor assist at nor take part in exhibitions which reduce girls and young women to the level of livestock."

He Sold "Unholy Honey"

LONDON.—A honey producer, who sold by past a mixture of honey, dirt, immature bees, grubs and mould, fortified his customers with a quotation from the Book of Proverbs on his letters, "My son, eat thou honey because it is good."

"I was sorry to see you coming out of the public house, Joe." "It wasn't my fault, sir. I wasn't coming out. I was chucked out."

Talkative Lady (who is full of her purchases) "And what's the most you ever got for £?
Fed-up Plebeian: "Six months!"



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Here is a further account of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari functions held at Delhi:—

The Annual General Meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari on Thursday was, of course, a formal function. After that Meeting was held the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference inaugurating the Conference. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, observed that the days when children were regarded as a liability on the family were happily over, and now they were rightly treated as the foundation of Society and the wealth of the nation. The parents who were the custodians of this wealth, he added should spare no efforts to bring up children in the best interests of the country.

"In our country, children are neglected as is evident from the high rate of infant mortality," he continued. "In the western countries, proper attention is paid to the children from their very birth. Children should not be coerced to learn anything which they cannot digest and understand. They should be allowed full oportunities to express and satisfy their urges and develop their personalities in a natural way. Most of the children here do not find ample space within the four walls of their houses for recreation activities and the Balkan-ji-Bari is rendering a great service to them in this connection."

EDUCATION THROUGH RECREATION

Shri B. G. Kher who presided over the Conference, in his address, stressed the importance of educating children through recreation. "With the attainment of freedom, our experts are busy thinking of the resources of the country— actual and potential—for its all-round development and progress," he said, "We are, however, likely to forget one of the most important of these resources —children, who are a mine more precious than any mine of gold or diamonds, as the latent possibilities of a child are immense. Balkan-ji-Bari must become an organisation capable of solving all the problems of children—educational, health, recreational, etc."

Shri Kher observed that, left to themselves, children would be truly international in outlook. It was only when they grew up in an atmosphere of communal, linguistic or national differences that existed between their sophisticated elders that they developed those prejudices and hatreds which lay at the very root of the present unhappiness of the world. He also referred to the Indian National Committee of the United Nations' Appeal for children, sponsored with the object of establishing a network of children's institutions such as creches, clinics, welfare centres, libraries, etc., throughout the country. The object of the Balkan-ji-Bari was identical with this, and it had been carrying on some of those activities for so many years "Now that we are free to mould our furniture," he concluded "the workers of this great organisation will have to realise their task ahead, and make the child happy, good and noble, and thus help to build up a strong nation".

Earlier, Shri Radha Raman, President, Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, welcomed the Delegates, and spoke about the progress of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Delhi. Others who addressed the Conference were— Shri Sherwak Bhojraj on "The Duties of the Bori Workers", Shri Ganga Sharan on "Libraries for Children," Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj on "The Charter of the Indian Children's Rights," Shri Dhirubhai Desai on "The United Nations' Appeal for Children", and Shri S. P. Nadkarni on "Children's Health Problems". At night there was a camp-fire full of very interesting items.

DO THINGS CHEERFULLY

On Friday was held the Child Welfare Conference, under the presidentship of Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani. Shri Padam Chand and Shri Ram Krishna were amongst those friends who addressed this conference. Four resolutions were passed on the occasion mostly requesting the Central the Provincial and the States Unions Governments to pay more attention to and help the different child welfare activitiies. In the evening, there was a Variety Show, inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and presided over by Shri S. S. Mathur. Children staged a variety of superb dances and sang beautiful songs.

Pandit Jawaharlal's speech was short but sweet "Dear Children" he said, "your songs and dances are wonderful. Unfortunately, I can neither sing nor dance. of course, I have played many kinds of 'games'. But those, too, I cannot play on this stage. All I have to say you at the moment is that whatever you have to do, you must do cheerfully. When something has got to be done, it is no use doing it grudgingly. I had heard of the Balkan-ji-Bari and am pleased to attend one of its functions today. I am glad that the Balkan-ji-Bari takes you on the path of Happiness. My Blessings to You!"

ALLOWING FREE SCOPE

There was a Bal Mela on Saturday, declared open by H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India. Requesting His Excellency to declare the Bal Mela open, President B. G. Kher said, "We are proud of this day in the annals of the Balkan-ji-Bari, as the Head of the State, who is himself a great lover of children, is in our midst to inaugurate our Bal Mela.... The Balkan-ji-Bari has always been working on the principle that the best in a child can be drawn out through recreation—by allowing the child free scope for his natural instincts, and thus helping him to realise himself. The child is always hungry for something besides bread, and the Balkan-ji-Bari tries to satisfy as far as possible that hunger for recreation and for skill in doing things."

"Balkan-ji-Bari is a big family where children come and do things more freely than they are allowed to do at home", he continued. "I say, family, because its members are brothers and sisters to each other, and there is absolutely no distinction of caste, creed or linguistic line-marks. It thus helps to bring together children who by playing and working together evolve bonds of friendship which will help them to grow, and develop into right-minded citizens... The Balkan-ji-Bari has been working in the unique task it has chosen for itself for the last twenty-two years. From very humble beginnings, it has now become an All-India organisation with Branches in some of the Provinces. The Bal Mela to be inaugurated by His Excellency today is part of the Children's Week Celebration organised in the city, and the Balkan-ji-Bari workers have come on this occasion from all these Branches to compare notes and to plan for the future."

Shri B. G. Kher proceeded, "The fact that His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister of India and several Ministers of the Government of India and other eminent persons in public life have thought it worth while to spare time to attend the various functions in connection with these celebrations shows that the national importance of the work which this organisation has been doing, has been recognised by the highest in the land. It is a very happy augury for the future. The aims of the Balkan-ji-Bari are practically the same as those of the United Nations' Appeal for children, which has been sponsored by the Government of India. I have every hope," he concluded, "that our Governments at the Centre as well as in the Provinces will give the Association all the assistance that they can, and thus strengthen its hands in the noble work of making the child happy and good."

GIVE CHIDREN JOY

The Governor-General, H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, inaugurating the Bal Mela, declared that the best way to educate children was through joy. He said, "It is only through joy that you can get real work, through joy that freedom has any use. Unless you make children laugh, you cannot educate them. A tree cannot live or grow leaves unless sunlight falls on it. Joy is like sunlight to plants. Without joy and sunlight the child not grow and the tree cannot grow. If you want children to grow well, try and give them as much joy as possible. Balkan-ji-Bari is a method of education mainly through joy. Parents and all teachers should be made to realise this. The organisation works to give the idea to teachers and parents. We should have in each street a small garden, and in each town a big garden, and arrangements should be made to enable children to play and find joy there."

On the same evening, there was a variety show, presided over by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. The Bal Mela also continued the next day. However, our party left Delhi for Bombay. And once again, our return journey was quite pleasant, thanks this time to the E. P. Railway authorities who had kindly made our reservation arrangements. Some of our friends stayed behind to visit Agra, Muttra and other places—and by the time you read this, of course, everyone will have reached his destination. We hope the workers have had enough of inspiration to restart their work with greater vigour and enthusiasm in their different centres and provinces. Finally, we must thank our Delhi friends, and specially Shri Radha Raman, Shri Jugal Kishore, Shri Bujendra Nath, Shri Rash Behari, Shri Amar Shankar, Shri Santosh Kumar, Shri Prem Dutt, Miss. Saroj Rohatgi and many others who were responsible for our comforts at Delhi.

* * *

TONGUE TWISTER

Repeat this several times quickly.

Estelle expeditiously and expertly extracted excellent accessories.

* * *

CLEVER DOG

James had acquired a new dog.

"Is he clever?" asked John.

"I should say so," said James. "Why, if, when I say to him 'Are you coming or not' he either comes or he doesn't."

* * *

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Doctors admit they know very little about hunger. Must be fed up.

When rain comes down it improves our fruit supplies. And prices come down too.

A resolution at a Council meeting was passed by a narrow majority. The broad-minded members were evidently against it.

* * *

JUST AN IDEA

As Dickens wrote, Every failure teaches a man something, if he will learn.

* * *

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

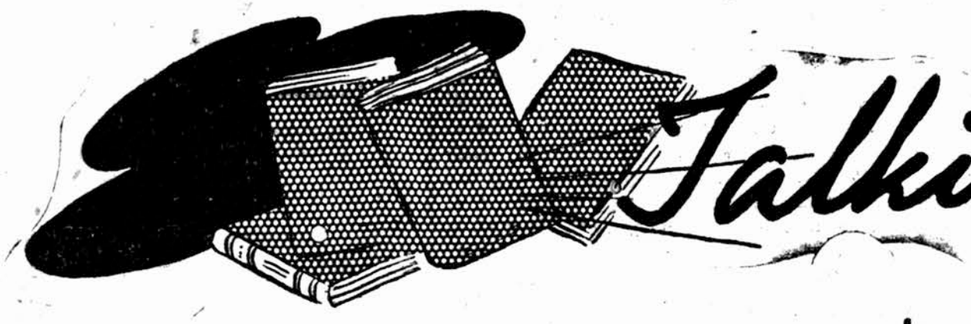
All are welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms today, from Dada— "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to hear from you always!— Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay

Shri Mohanlal Saksena was given a Guard of Honour

A View of the Children's Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition



A New Voice In Indian Poetry

THE LIGHT ABOVE THE CLOUDS: Thirty-nin e poems by Adi K. Sett. With a Foreword by Dr. Verrier Elwin. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, pp. 60, Rs. 5, 1948.

This collection of poems by Mr. Sett, who has already built up for himself a minor reputation as a short-story writer and contributor on topography, has been sponsored with an admiring foreword by Dr. Verrier Elwin, that rare man of genius and lover of things Indian.

After briefly referring to the three principal stages of development of Indo-English poetry, he observes: "So also, while it would have been impossible for "The Light Above The Clouds" to have sprung from any but Indian soil, Mr. Adi Sett is one of the Individual writers. His work is marked by an unusual sensitivity and a great tenderness for human life".

About his poetry, Dr. Elwin says: "Mr. Sett has at tremulous and responsive heart, and his love poetry is much better than his poems on war or religion".

The poems are divided into three categories, Manjalika, a sequence of 18 love poems, War Poems and Stray Poems.

Mr. Sett is indeed extraordinarily sensitive to beauty in all forms and seems to associate it with the external world of senses in an intimate degree, so much so that its passing takes away for him much of the charm, romance and significance of life itself:

"O Invisible Spirit, is it not wrong
that beauty should perish
And all that men so cherish
Should ruin and rot
And be a mere speck, a blot
On memory's hazy face?
Should the song of thrush, man or maiden
Cease of a sudden?
Should the intense sunrise and sunset's colour-clots
Change and fade as each hour upon hour is born?"

The poet appears to have had disappointments in love to face and the very thought of inconstancy turns him away.

"Those eyes I dare not see, nor that face
In my dreams.
That beauteous swaying form
Or that whisper which is a dearly-loved sound
I want not in my wildest dreams
For, she has gone like splintered glass".

In the third group, I like best these three poems, in this order of preference, (1) "What Will You Bring From The Fair?" (2) "Miniature" and (3) "To A Snowflake".

The first poem is about a newly-wed rustic husband who is being fitted out by his beloved for the village Fair. She asks him, 'What will you bring from the Fair for me?" He asks in reply whether he might buy an emerald "green as the rain-washed hills", or a ruby 'red as the blood of a prince" or diamonds "that will glint in the night." None of these satisfying her, she persists womanlike in her question. At last, with dancing mischief in his eyes, the youthful husband asks:

"Shall I bring you a cradle of lacquered wood with quaint patterns?,

She nodded her head and smiled wistfully—

She thrilled at the new life that was to be,

'Yes, bring a beautiful cradle', said she.

'cradle let it be'.

While I have enjoyed reading these sensitive expressions of a young man's poetic fancies and have come to love some of the poems, the writer must guard himself against suddenly and unwarningly slipping into the domain of the prosaic and the mediocre, as in these lines from poem number 6 from "Manjalika":

"Should nothing remain permanent
A face, or voice, a song, a flower
That which we value and Love?"

I do not know whether anyone would consider these lines as "poetry", but I consider them as plain prose. They and their like, will surely detract from Mr. Sett's otherwise fine work, for so thin is the dividing line between poetry and prose.

Examples may be multiplied but the following should suffice:

"If you'd but come on that Saturday noon
How much we'd have talked: of the plans I had made
Of how we'd spend our lives together, just you and me", etc.

In fine, Mr. Sett is to be congratulated on his fine achievement and this reviewer entertains high hopes of better things to come from his gifted pen in the fulness of time. If he continues to serve the Muse, he is sure to make his mark as a poet of individuality before long in the world of Indo-English poetry.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

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RE-ORGANISATION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

BY MR. S. G. CHITALE, Advocate of the Bombay High Court and Principal of the Government Law College Published by the author.

This pamphlet on the reorganisation of legal education in Bombay issued by Mr. Chitale is in reply to the questionnaire issued by the Committee appointed by the Government with the Chief Justice as the President. Mr. S. G. Chitale has considerable experience as professor of law and as the present principal of the law college, and hence his views on legal education are entitled to the utmost consideration by the Committee set up, the public and all those interested in the cause of legal education. Mr. Chitale's views are the result of his "correct diagnosis" of the case after a thorough re-examination of the case from the point of view of the post-war conditions affecting the educational problems in general and of legal education in particular in the Bombay Presidency. The subject has been dealt with from the point of view of the stage of admission to the legal course, the duration of the course and the exact curriculum of studies.

Alone of the Provinces, it is in Bombay that legal education has for several years been the subject of critical examination. The original "part time and eight hours' a week instruction" in Bombay was given up as a result of the recommendations of the legal education committee set up in 1935, and law courses were thereafter thrown open to Inter Arts, commerce and science students and full time instruction in law was introduced. Experiments in the matter of giving practical training to a lawyer introduced for the first time were given up as futile. But as Mr. Chitale points out, it was the aim to give the student an encyclopaedic knowledge of law with twenty-five subjects for the M. B. examination and fourteen Acts for the Bar council test which ultimately survived. Suffice it to say, this course failed to stimulate the student to mental effort so as to make of him a sound or a scientific lawyer or to produce the expected number of 'jurists, authors, legislators and draftsmen" over and above mere professional lawyers.

In these circumstances Mr. Chitale rightly emphasises giving a place in a curruculum of pre-legal education to civics, economics, politics, sociology, psychology, logic, rhetoric accountancy, and one classical language. Mr. Chitale rightly questions as to why an inter science or inter-commerce student should aimlessly rush to legal course. The abovementioned subjects should rightly be subjects in the pre-legal course of a student seeking admission to the law course. Mr. Chitale thinks that the bifurcating stage under his scheme is matriculation or alternatively the Inter Arts which should be maintained as the minimum qualification for admission to law couse.

Mr. Chitale dismisses as the outcome of prejudice the view generally held that only graduates could have the requisite knowledge of the English language to understand and appreciate the first principles of law. This notion would be falsified if his suggestion to make a student study English and Mr. Chitale is not as yet thinking of Hindi or Hindustani for two years after Inter Arts.

By far the most interesting suggestions are what Mr. Chitale calls the 2-2-1 plan for intending practitioners and 2-2-2 plan for those who take to law for its cultural value or in other words a total of five years course for a student aiming at a professional course and six years course for others after matriculation. This means that two years will be devoted for study of pre-legal subjects, and the next two years for the study of law proper and for cultural course another two years under the control of the university at the end of which he would be eligible for the L.L.M. degree. In the case of the students aiming at professional careers, however the third year's course is suggested to be under the control of the bar council with all procedure law and training in the practice and art of Advocacy together with a systematic study of law reports, the holding of moots and attendance in law courts and the like.

Mr. Chitale's plan thus embodies many practical suggestions. His insistence on a knowledge of two Indian languages for the success of a practitioner must necessarily wait until we see what common language is ultimately to be adopted for all courts in all the provinces, including the Federal Court or the Supreme Court. At the same time his observations on the efficient study of English as a prerequisite for a sound knowledge law will have perhaps to be viewed in a new context, when hereafter, students will have to begin and end legal studies in Hindi or Hindustani, especially when the President of the Constituent Assembly Dr. Rajendra Prasad has recently indicated that law reports and judgments will appear and be issued in the common language henceforth. One easily appreciates the suggestion that budding lawyers must see the courts at work. Mr. Chitale's analysis of the present position of Roman law, Jurisprudence and Equity in the curriculum of students without any eye to their comparative value, and his view that they must be omitted in the scheme of studies deserve every consideration. He introduces in his scheme what he calls the principle of option by a choice of subjects for legal study on the ground that "one need not drive the whole herd with the same stick". Mr. Chitale deserves the thanks of the public for the painstaking and intelligent survey of the problem of legal studies which, I am sure, will not only be considered in this Presidency but throughout the country especially when viewing the problem of legal studies as a whole in the country as a prelude to the evolution of a uniform bar, the product of a uniform system of legal education imparted in all the Provinces of the Dominion of India.

N. C. N. A.

WHO HOLDS ALASKA HOLDS THE WORLD

(Continued From Page 5)

Mountain section, with its hair-raising swatchbacks and steep grades, would make a wonderful area for training railroad troops. Some top brass in the army, however, indicate that no plans are afoot for losing the usefulness of the Seward port.

Improvement Program

The improvement program consists of changing the rails from the 70-pound type rolled in 1912 to the standard 115-pound steel rail, and in bringing the roadbed up to grade with new ballast and treated ties.

The passenger-train speed now is 35 miles an hour and it takes thirteen and one-half hours, with luck, to go from Anchorage to fair-banks. Colonel Johnson predicts the improvements will permit the line to double its total tonnage capacity and increase the speed to 60 or 70 miles an hour.

Colonel Johnson says there are places in the Nenana river section where the roadbed sits on a mountain that sits on a glacier that has an occasional brittle tremor. When this happens the earth has a habit of shearing off next to the tracks and slipping into a canyon.

"That's a serious condition, and some day we may drop a whole train into that canyon," Johnson said. "It could be a million-dollar catastrophe."

A wrecker, draglines, bulldozers, and maintenance crews are kept standing by at Healy at all times to pick up derailments. Such a situation, Colonel Johnson asserts, is faced by no other railroad.

At Whittier the army is annoyed by the unbelievable amount of snow that is istilled out of the warm Pacific clouds during the winter when they strike the cool air coming down from the glaciers. A total of 421 inches—or 35 feet—of snow fell at Whittier last year. Army personnel couldn't get rid of it, so they just kept moving it around until the spring thaws came along.

Colonel Johnson related that the railroad also has its wildlife problems. The toil of moose, whose feet were caught between the ties on trestles, rose to 106 the year before last. The death rate was reduced to 18 last year when sheet-iron plates were installed between the rails to provide footing for the animals. The railroad men call the plates "moose carpet."

Second Class Citizens

No warmth was in the south wind blowing off norton sound, so the Board of Trade Tavern was visited by seven Sourdoughs and one Checchako who discussed, among other problems, the problem of liquor in alaska.

Liquor undoubtedly is a problem here. It costs too much; It has poisoned the Eskimos—and a Cheechako, in case you haven't heard, is a newcomer who buys his whisky in less than gallon lots

Why Alaskans drink so much—some of them, that is—was analyzed by one of the Sourdoughs, who admitted there are no snakes of any kind in the territory. He said there was no doubt about it, though, that serious drinking was the only real remedy for the bitter frustrations and inferiority complexes that result from Alaskans' status as "second-class citizens."

"Does anybody down in the States care if I want to vote for Dewey or Truman?" asked the Sourdough sadly. "Some times I think I might as well be living in Russia as in this crazy kingdom of bureaus, by bureaus and for bureaus."

Did the Cheechako know, asked the Sourdough, how antiquated land laws and bureaucratic paternalism were stifling growth, and at the very time that Alaska should be developed for purposes of national defence?

Did the Cheechako know that Uncle Sam, who controls over 90 per cent of the land up here, is probably the world's worst real estate salesman? Anybody who thinks he can go out on the Alaska highway, choose a nice spot for a service station and buy it from Uncle, said the Sourdough, ought to try it sometime.

While Joe Stalin was making the Tundra bloom in Siberia, said the Sourdough, wasn't it time for Uncle Sam to raise something in Alaska desires bears?

Did the Cheechako know of the executive orders which a bureaucrat could sign—presto! Like that—without even holding a hearing for the benefit of Alaskans whose lives and fortunes might be affected?

"Private business is affaid of a deal like this," said the Sourdough. "How can you tell when a Henry Wallace might not take over in one of these 51-some federal agencies?"

Then the conversation turned to the Jones Act, which permits "foreign" Canadian ships to be used on the water portion of a through haul by rail and water from any U.S.A. port "except to Alaska."

But saddest of all, said the Sourdough, is the plight of the territory's non-voting delegate, who has no effect in Congress except thorugh personal magnetism. Plenty of Congressmen visited Alaska last year, it was pointed out, but few came this past summer. There is absolutely no reason, said a Sourdough, for a Congressman to visit Alaska in an election year.

A Crying Shame

It was a crying shame, said one of the Alaskans, that down in Juneau there is not yet a regular capitol building with a gold dome, just like they have in the states. All they have down in Juneau, be lamented, is just a plain office building, that looks like a post office, for the territorial and federal offices.

Let us talk it over —

Some years ago, to be a member of a club or an association had almost become a social snobbery with the women. I call it snobbery because a very few of such "members" took active interest in the affairs of the institution they were connected with, no matter whether it was a recreational, or political or intellectual body! They (I am of course referring to the leisurely class of women) became members only because everybody else was one.

But I am afraid, the pendulum has now swung in the opposite direction as far as I could guess from the talks I had with my erstwhile college mates who are now either married or on the way to a successful career. And who, I may also add, no longer belong to the leisurely class". The Second World War has pushed them down from that citadel of smug contentment; whether it is for better or worse remains to be seen.

* * *

During the past few days I happened to discuss the matter with a few friends on different occasions. Barring a few exceptions they showed complete apathy—verging on cynicism—in respect of institutions like, say, a Bhagini Mandal, Mahila Samiti or Vanita Samaj. They argued that it was useless to join such organizations because they afford no sports facilities (in the serious sense they had enjoyed in school and college days).

The second argument was that these institutions while 'dabbling with bigger problems" do not care to achieve anything concrete in matters relating to every day life, for instance the adulteration of milk, ghee and edible oils, food supplied in eating houses, landlords' reluctance in attending to the tenants' complaints etc.

The third argument, (which also appeared to be the deciding factor) was that there's more bickering in such clubs than anything else, a charge which could not be easily refuted. The memory is still fresh in the mind how two rival groups in a local institution of women chose to wash the dirty linen in the Courts of Law. This has been a rare case but unfortunately such rarities are enough to damage a cause. Apart from these reasons, however, there seems a psychological explanation for this apathy shown by the younger generation of educated women. Unlike their mothers, most of them have individual interests—cultural, intellectual or even political and they do not think that women's institutions will be able to foster these to the fullest extent.

* * *

Moreover in the changed circumstances of post-freedom era some of them even feel that such institutions devoted to socio-political work are out of place. They question the continuation of the All-India Women's Conference which has created a consciousness amongst women and made them aware of their responsibilities of motherhood and citizenship. They feel that since the problems of women and children are interlinked with national problems it is futile to endeavour for sectional interests. The reasoning behind this is that with the betterment of the masses will come the betterment of women and children.

From the strictly rationalist point of view this appears a correct attitude But human affairs are not arranged on a syllogistic pattern. There are many extraneous factors to be considered before arriving at a conclusion. The need of women's organizations in free India is as pressing as before. They serve as a training ground for doing organizational work, speech making, elections, etc. Excepting the infinitesimal number of the educated ones, our women have no idea of doing team work.

Women's associations have won [illegible] rights for women of the rich [illegible] right to education and work [illegible] of the middle class and [illegible] benefits, and creches for [illegible] working class women. But more important than all this is the task of creating a consciousness among the illiterate and superstition-ridden minds of the village women For centuries they have been trained to revere man as a superior being next only in order to God. They will take lot of convincing about woman's equality with man, whether in nature or the legislatures!

—Leela

Fair Deal For The Fair Sex

TWO FACTORS HAVE PROMPTED me to attempt an article on this subjcet. The first was the announcement by the Tory Party of the proposal to draw up a Woman's Charter. The second was the article in the 'Socialist Leader' headed "Eve on Adam". As a Socialist I know that all hope of an enlightened approach by the Tory Party to this subject is out of the question. The method of approach by Olive Masters I consider to be even more harmful writes Miriam Wynne in the "Left".

To understand how woman can best make a useful contribution in the political field of today one must go back into her history. Woman is the first human being who fell into servitude, she became a slave before any other slave existed and has remained exploited ever since. Her servitude has been the result of her economic dependence. Man's physical superiority of strength gave him originally this domination, and he has been able to retain this power through his control of the economic. There has always been great difficulty of revolt. Being entirely dependent or her husband's good will, she lives in close intimacy with her master; while being separated from all the other equally exploited members of her sex, concerted action has therefore been practically impossible.

In Capitalist Society

The position of woman in Capitalist society was very degrading. In the early nineteenth century her conditions of labour in factory and home can only be compared with an ill-kept beast of burden. However, with the increase in the economic freedom has come some measures of political and social emancipation. Some few reforms were conceded by her oppressors some she had to fight hard to get. The heroic struggle of the Suffragettes have shown that women are capable of organising and fighting for a principle. The need for active co-operation of women in the two great wars made it necessary for more concessions to be given, many branches of industries and professions were now made available to her.

There are however still great inequalities in legal rights, in choice of work inequality of opportunity and of course, most glaring example of all, inequality of Pay. There is no real equality today. Man having gained his dominant position has maintained it by all means at his disposal. All forms of propaganda are directed to this end. When we consider the majority of films, press, forms of humour on the B.B.C., they are all directed to accentuate the desirability of all things essentially femine, they attempt to assume us that by femine wiles and caprices we really control indirectly the destiny of nations. There is an old proverb which reads "A hen is not a bird, a woman is not a person". That I think is a good summary of the general attitude of men.

Equal Pay For All

I expect that by this time any male readers will have dubbed me as an extreme feminist. I am a Socialist and as such realise that the whole progress of our movement depends on the unity of our purpose. I know that the attainment of our goal is impossible without a true co-ordination of the efforts of both sexes as a real fighting team. Our progress is hindered by the inequality of both sections of the proletariat. I understand that the working-man is being exploited himself. Many times his struggle has been harder because he has had to face a surplus of labour, cheap female labour, and that is why I think the question of Equal Pay is of such paramount importance.

How then can a woman play her part in the shaping of future events? Many of the things that I have jotted down as desirable in the concerted work that we should be doing together I have had to cross out because it is in so many cases absolutely impossible for the husband and wife to be away from the house together. It is like everything else about the capitalist system—reform will not do, it requires a revolutionary change. The emancipation of woman is impossible under our present order, it can only begin to be practicable under Socialism.

What reforms are possible under Capatalism to give a greater measure of emancipation? The extension of modern scientific labour-saving devices in the home. Houses and flats constructed on this basis The fact that the designing of houses and flats has been the male prerogative is only too obvious to any housewife. There should also be a considerable extension of nursery schools, creches, and more home help, not only to those forced by financial need to go into industry but for every overworked housewife. I think it is time that the housewife received her recognition as perhaps the most useful worker in the state, and as such should she not be entitled to an allowonce? Although these reforms would certainly improve the position of women in our community and as such they would be welcomed women will only be really free when they themselves have entered the struggle to free all men from exploitation. It is or this men from ex-

Miss K. M. Hill, until recently a woman police inspector in the Metropolitan Police, has been selected for appointment as, a woman police Staff Officer in the Home Office and Scotish Home Department.

ROSHNI ANNUAL NUMBER

The December issue of Roshni has come out as an Annual number bearing a beautiful cover in bright colours and with a lovely design. The fare offered makes interesting reading with subjects ranging from the home, the art of embroidery and make-up to education, welfare work and international peace. While Kamaladevi and Renuka Ray write with authority on the achievement and status of women, younger women like Indira Renu and Divya Bhat give us gleanings from the many welfare schemes run in America where they had been on a study tour.

What with the strike in the press and co-editor Laxmi Menon away on the UN delegation at Paris, Ava Wadia has been doing the job singlehanded and the credit for producing such an attractive number is entirely hers.

Looking at the bumper annual, complete with a few photo-plates I am reminded of a news item published in the papers a few years back. The AIWC which was in session at Hyderabad (Sind) had given out its intention of starting a news agency of its own. In view of Roshni's steady progress through the past three years one feels that the idea mentioned earlier won't be a wild boast after all. In a vast country like ours and majority of whose women are to te made literate, the scheme is worth giving a trial. It would thus be easier for the AIWC to become a truly representative body of millions of women.

* * *

I feel that all "Women's sections and movements" are not a way out.

Woman' Her Own Obstacle

I realise that one of the greatest obstacles is woman herself. This is not to be wondered at. It is hard for a slave to have any conception of real emancipation and so far we have not progressed as far as we might have done. Those women who have given greot service to the movement ame many. I would like to make a special appeal to the women in the movement

The problem of how woman is to take her place side-by-side with man in his struggle to overthrow the Capitalist State and to bring in Libertarian Socialism is not an easy one. At the moment, the only women who are free to give their time and energy are those of the exploiting and not the expoited class. I am of course speaking of the vast majority and not a few of the more fortunate ones. The position o the house wife in oursystem today is only comparable to that of a slave. She is tied to her home, her children, her hours of labour can be estimated without exaggeration at between twelve to sixteen hours a day, seven days a week, usually fifty-two weeks a year. The amount of extra shopping, cooking, etc., makes her look forward with very mixed feelings to a "Bank Holiday." If my male readers doubht this I would suggest that they stand in one or two queues on the eve of the next one and listen to the conversion next one and listen to the conversations of the women there. The working man is, on the whole, helpless to change this position under the capitalist system. He is unable to give her enough money to make her shopping easier, he is unable to supply her with any help even in times of illness I know that if mother is ill sometimes a very young child will have to assume as many and often more of the duties than it is capable of doing.

Role For Peace

Not only are the above facts too apparent in very working-class home but, more depressing still, she has no money whatever to call her own. If she needs anything extra for her children or herself she must as it of her husband. The working man is certainly not in a position to allow his wife even a few shillings a week.

I believe that woman has avery important role to play. The ruthlessness of approach towards the probability of war, the acceptance of the idea of Atomic War and all it entails, the fascists and bureaucratic tendencies which we see everywhere have got to be fought I consider that woman because of her history. is particularly able to bring into the movement the human approach. I should like to finish with a quotation which is very relevant to what I have been discussing: "The best index of the progress made by any civilisation is the status it afords to wamen.

THE MEMORABLE FOURTH SESSION OF CONGRESS

(Continued from page 8)

Allan O. Hume, General Secretary of Congress, was requested to draw up a resolution, embodying the sense of the House, as the Secretary understood it, or could gather it from the general trend of the discussion. Absolutely inexperienced as I was at that time in public affairs, it did seem to me a wrong method of conducting business, and felt that the proper course was for the mover of each resolution to place a written text, or draft, before the Committee, which should have considered all the texts of amendments sent to the Chairman, and then attempted to come to an agreed decision quickly, and recorded it then and there, instead of leaving the matter to the General Secretary.

Wide Discrepancies

Since I attended the meeting of the Subjects Committee of Congress in December, 1888, tremendous changes have taken place in various respects, in the educational, economic, political and social life of the country, and the provincial angularities and diversities that then obtained amongst educated Indians in many matters—say, in the style of dressing hair, wearing clothes and in other respects—have been, to a very large extent obliterated by the levelling influence of English education and western cultural influences. A gathering of educated Indians today presents a much greater uniformity in costume, and several other subsidiary matters, than was the case in 1888, when even the small number of Parsis wore their head gear in the three or four different styles—to say nothing of the various kinds of turbans, *pugris*, *dastars*, hats, caps, *topies*, and, last but not least, the European top-hat-inverted-hat of the Sindhis, which had practically disappeared long since. On the one hand there were the few Europeanised Indians (like the late Mr. W. C. Bennerjee, President of the first session of Congress, held at Bombay in 1885, and several others) dressed faultlessly in European clothes, and with their style of living completely westernised, while at the other end there were pious Muslims in their flowing robes—*abbas jubbas*, and *kabbas*—and orthodox Hindus (particularly from south) in various shapes and styles of costumes some even habited in grotesque habiliments. Yet all such discrepancies, and many others have almost completely disappeared during the last sixty years and conduced to a much greater homogeneity than was then the case.

But I regret to have to say it that scarcely any change worth the name has taken place in this long interval in the method of conducting public business in the country, specially at gatherings at which there are no persons possessing administrative or official experience.

A Tradition Lingers

I have attended since 1888 a large number of deliberative assemblies of my countrymen and have had occasion to watch their work at close quarters; and I must state my conviction, in the interest of truth, as I conceive it, that the deficiencies and limitations from which the conduct of business suffered in the early years of Congress, as I noticed it at the Allahabad session in 1888, still largely prevail at meetings of the educated Indians, which impede seriously the smooth conduct of our public affairs. The great proneness of Indian public workers then as now, to incessant talking and that too many matters mostly beside the points and the gross indifference on their part to put down their views on paper, and to submit the written text as basis for discussion, is a great hindrance to quick disposal of work. Such habits, on the part of the members of a business meeting, naturally require strong and, at times, a more or less assertive chairman. Unfortunately, by far larger number of our presidents and chairmen are weak and unassertive and cannot control discussion within proper limits, with the result that as a rule it runs into irrelevance, most of the speakers flying off at a tangent,. Usually, any attempt either to curtail irrelevance, or to focus the point at issue, is regarded as a gross interference with the speakers' indefeasible right to talk out the existence of the world.

This habit of the educated Indians finds expression not unoften even at the Bar of the High Courts. in spite of the fact that the presence of learned judges on the bench operates to a large extent as controlling factor in the situation I remember a friend of mine with whom incessant talking, in making his submissions to judges, was the very breath of his nostrils. In presenting an application, with no point in it, to a judge in the Patna High Court, he spoke breathlessly for full fifty-five minutes, before the judge (an Irishman) feeling compelled to intervene, quietly handed over the petition to the Court Reader, as a gentle intimation that he (the Judge) had heard enough of the case, and was not disposed to listen to the advocate any more. The counsel on noticing what he no doubt regarded as an atrociously wrong, if not an insulting, conduct on the part of the Judge, exclaimed: "Does it mean. my Lord, that your Lordship is not disposed to hear me further, and is going to reject my application?" The learned Judge (who was the son of an Irish peer, and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and himself a member of the Irish Bar) warmed up a bit and said: "But Mr. So-and and-So, you have addressed me already for nearly one hour, without making a point to satisfy me that your application should be admitted. How long do you expect me to hear you further?" The talkative counsel seemed to be astounded at this remark of the Judge, and he declaimed at the highest pitch of his stentorian voice: "One hour, my Lord, one hour, you said; why I have barely opened my lips for a couple of minutes." Roars of laughter, in which the learned Judge himself joined, drowned the subject-matter of the application, which was taken to give been rejected amidst the loud guffaws in which the Judges, the lawyers, and even those spectators (who understood English) all joined. It is true that while eminent leaders amongst the advocates are free from such lapses, the same cannot be said of the vast bulk of the rank and file in the profession, many of whom mistake reteration, irrelevance, and longwidedness, as commendable features of successful advocacy, and the only method of impressing their clients, if not, Judges, that they had done their work efficiently and honestly.

The Ball Set Rolling

While the standard of advocacy in the highest judicial tribunals (like the Federal Court, the High Courts, and the Chief Courts) had been mostly above reproach, there was room for improvement even now in the standard of advocacy in the District Courts, which deal out justice to the vast bulk of the litigants. But so far as our public meetings or committee discussions are concerned (not excluding our legislatures). things have not advanced appreciably beyond the conditions that obtained sixty years back.

Thus my visit to the Allahabad session of Congress was a most notable event in my life. Being just over seventeen at the time, fairly well-grounded in English, fond of public speaking, and my imagination fired with nationalism, my experience of the Congress produced a very great impression on my youthful mind, and confirmed not only the choice of my professional career, but also materially influenced my decision about my life-work. Having already made up my mind to be called to the Bar, I further decided to become a public man attracted by the personality, position, and prestige of Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, President of the first session of Congress, held at Poona, in 1885, whom I saw and heard at Allahabad. To become a Barrister, and also a public man thenceforward became my sole ambition, with the result that I neglected my prescribed class studies, and spent much of my time in the study of literature, and also of newspapers, journals and periodicals, to keep myself *au fait* with public affairs. Ten to one, I would have failed at the Intermediate Examination had I sat for it. But Providence willed it otherwise. And I left India, in December, 1889, while the next session of Congress was sitting at Bombay under the presidentship of Sir William Wedderburn, for London, to study for the Bar, before the Intermediate Examination was held.

Unhappy Untouchable

(Continued from page 27)

intelligent girl but placed at the mercy of poor circumstances. After the demise of her mother there was nobody to take care of the babe. For nearly one and a half months the old mother tended the child with all possible care. At last one day she cried to her granddaughter "Shaki, if you cherish any hope of continuing your studies you should soon relinquish it. There is nobody to take care of the babe. The land lord is expected within a few days. There is nothing left in the house and I shall accompany your father and work in the fields."

The poor girl sighed and reluctantly agreed to her bidding after a prolonged discussion with her father. The teacher felt sorry for the girl but there was no other go.

"Yet I shall persuade your father to allow you to come to school. Be a good girl Shaki. Squeeze every leisure hour from your household duties and try to keep up your studies. Here are some books for you" he said and handed over to her a rupee and some story books.

The cooking and preparing conjee seemed a routine work for Shaki. Her father worked very hard with his mother and this incessant work without proper food was telling on his health.

"No work tomorrow. What shall we do?" asked the worried Korga.

"We shall sell some baskets and pay all our dues".

"The next day the son and his mother went from house to house and at last three big baskets and two small ones woven by Shaki were sold which nearly brought two rupees.

"Hear you the clock strike seven? Hurry up mother. The town is pestered by wild tigers. Yesterday the cow of our land lord fell into the jaws of a panther. Day before yesterday farmer Subba's son fell prey to a tiger."

"I am not at all worried about the tiger and wolf. But I am worried about the human panther, that Nayak who might come at any time to collect the remaining dues."

"Shah! What an ill omen! My left eye throbs mother!".

"It's nothing. Sometimes it does" assured the old woman.

"Korga saw the rugged peaks of Harthar Hills. Blue smoke rising from the house.

"Mother, do you see the smoke? Shaki is preparing the evening meal".

"A novice, yet a very dexterous expert", returned the old mother.

"And how our babe crows when lifted high up over the head and how he would welcome you with shouts of joy;"

"Yes. He too would turn out intelligent and let us send him early to school."

Walking and talking they had reached their cottage.

"Shaki, bring me some water" cried the thirsty father.

There was no answer.

"Shaki, Oh! Shaki. Where is Shaki?"

"Perhaps in bed" murmured the old woman and searched the bed room. But there was no trace.

"Light the chimney" shouted Korga in consternation. He peeped into the well but he could only see an obscure image of himself.

Hark! Oh! Groanings of his own mother! He ran in hot haste towards the yard.

"Oh! Shaki, my darling. How did you fall a prey to a tiger. Oh! What more I am destined to see?", the sight was too much for a doom-stricken old woman.

Yes. There was no mistake. There were the drops of blood. There was the beautiful hair of Shaki, — locks of dishevelled black hair — there were the foot-prints of a tiger.

* * *

It was a dark night but darker were the thoughts of Korga. The rapidity of the tragic events of his life had benumbed senses. He felt like a waif and the silver rays of the moon that bathed the world in an emerald glory seemed to mock at his misfortune. He felt irritated at the world and himself. He loathed himself for his poverty and loathed the world for its cruelty. He looked at the sleeping child and his exhausted mother and an excruciating pain shot through his body. His mind was a vortex of pity and hate love and anger. He whimpered as he was, swayed by pangs for those two innocent souls dependent on him; but the next moment he ground his teeth and brandished his first with murder in his eyes as they formed a dead weight which held him back from his desire to lay violent hands on himself. He wanted to run away from life, from men and the hell that had been created by them on the earth. He came out of the hut.

"Oh! What festivity is there!", he exclaimed with lunacy in his eyes and spat at the moon.

"How can you dare to bathe me in your light? I am a Harijan! Are you jubilant that one of the Harijans is being efaced from this world? Fie on thee"!

He laughed. The river was murmuring. "Why this mockery?" he roared in a frenzy. "The very gods seem to be against me! Oh God of the rich — consume me in your anger. You cannot even lend a ear to my humble supplication? Perhaps you cannot leave the golden shrine of the landlord and come to the help of a hapless Harijan. Oh! Death. I invite you. Take me in your embrace".

He sped on towards the river. The owl was hooting from the tree top.

"Oh my friend" he laughed again. You have been sent by the lord of Death?"

He passed by the cremation ground and looked at a burning pyre.

I hate you, you blessed soul" he sobbed. Peace be with you! Sleep under the blue vault of heaven on thine sparkling red bed with the blue sheet of smoke for a cover! I envy thee!"

He came to the brink of the river. It scintillated in the moonlight. He leaned against the branch of a tree by the river. He was completely detached from the world. He cast a last furtive glance towards the distant home and plunged into the depths the river.

The waters splashed. The reflection of the moon was disturbed. A chocking sound was heard. All was quiet and nature seemed unmindful, for these things are happening in human affairs in which it has no hand.

The subsequent day the corpse of an untouchable tenant on a particular land was fished out from the river which offered a mild sensation to the idlers.

"The old story!" Poohpoohed a few landlords and the priesthood chanted a few "mantras" and performed a few to drive away the evil spirit of the untouchable.

"I'm saving money for you next term, Dad," announced Ralph. "I'm staying in the same form, so you won't have to buy new books".

* * *

A Londoner visiting St. Andrews for the first time determined to try a round of golf. Furnishing himself with the usual implements and a caddie, he went out before breakfast.

It seemed easy, and his first drive was a terrific swipe. When the turf had ceased to descend, he turned, somewhat dazed, to the caddie, and asked: "What did I hit just now, my lad?"

"Scotland, sir".

Our Delhi Letter: From Our Special Correspondent

CENTRE VERSUS FEDERATING UNITS

The crux of a federal constitution lies in the sovereignty of the federating units. That sovereignty can be maintained only if the federating units had the responsibility of raising revenues to finance subjects allocated to them. The Drafting Committee will shortly take up the question of the distribution of powers between the Centre and the Units. And it will be interesting to watch how the Committee will deal with the specific and vitally important problems relating to Agriculture, Education, Health and Development of Industries.

MOVING the consideration of the Draft Constitution in the Constituent Assembly the Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar explained that the proposed Indian Constitution was a Federal constitution, cardinal principle of which was the existence of a central polity and subsidiary politics side by side, each sovereign in the field assigned to it. Sovereignty in the field assigned to a unit, in other words, is the essence of a federal constitution.

In the nature of things there is a list of subjects, assigned to the Federal Centre. There is another list of Subjects assigned to Provinces In between, there is a concurrent list assigned to both the federal centres and federal units. The authority of the Indian Parliament will extend to ninety-one matters, in addition to which thirty-seven matters have been placed in the concurrent list. In other words, the Centre can legislate on as many as one hundred and twenty-eight matters.

Role Of Centre

Agriculture, Education, Health and Development of Industries were transferred to the Provinces under the Government of India Act 1919. Till 1945 Centre's role in respect of these four subjects has been confined to co-ordination and research Linlithgow before leaving India, created separate departments for Agriculture, Education and Health. Initially they were under one Member. Subsequently they were entrusted to three Ministers. The following proposals will disclose the extent of departmental control of these ministries

The Agriculture Minister, in a letter dated January 16, 1948. says:

"As you know under the Government of India Act, 1935 Agriculture is a purely provincial subject, vide item No. 20 Provincial Legislative list. Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935 The only item in the Federal Legislative List which could be invoked by the Centre for doing something in the sphere of Agriculture is item 12 which runs as follows:—

"12. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies"

In fact there was no Ministry of Agriculture until late in 1945 and how it came into existence is given in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the Report of the Reorganisation Committee for the Departments of Agriculture and Food which is reproduced below for easy reference:—

"6. There was no separate Department of Agriculture at the Centre until late in 1945. The primary responsibility for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development including Fisheries, Forestry, Co-operation and other allied subjects rested with the Provincial and State Administrations and the functions of the Centre related to (a) control and management of the Central Research Institutes such as I.A.R.I., I.V.R.I., I.D.R.I. Forest Research Institute, (b) the co-ordination of Agriculture, Research on an All-India-basis through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Commodity committees and (c) the running of training institutions for imparting higher education in Agriculture Animal Husbandry and Forestry In addition, the Central Government has been responsible for handling questions relating to Agriculture and allied subjects in respect of the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Baluchistan and Panth Piploda. These functions were grouped together under the name 'Lands' which was an integral part of a single Department of Education, Health and Lands under one Secretary and one Member. All this work was, in fact, handled by one Deputy Secretary and one Under Secretary of the Education Health and Lands Department, and in close collaboration with the Vice-Chairman I.C.A.R., and the heads of the Central Research and Training Institutes"

Co-ordinated Policy

"The difficulties of feeding the ever-increasing population of India and the experience of the last war have made it abundantly clear that the national interest demands that the Centre should play a more active role in the sphere of Agricultural Development and in January 1946 a statement of Agriculture and Food Policy in India was issued by Government from which it will be seen that the Centre assumed to itself specific responsibilities for the development of agriculture, and the supply and distribution of food and to co-ordinate an All-India policy of Agricultural development, food production and distribution.

"The position is satisfactory so far as it goes but in our opinion it does not go far enough. In fact, the Ministry of Finance have been challenging the Ministry of Agriculture even when they restrict their schemes to the sphere defined in the Statement of Policy referred to above.

"We have given the matter very careful consideration and we think that there will be no adequate answer to the challenge of the Ministry of Finance that the agricultural development is a provincial responsibility until there is some specific suitable provisions in the Constitution Act itself. I am inclined to think that the time has come when the Centre ought to take up the entire responsibility in regard to food. But the minimum that is essential in national interests is that the Centre must have an active hand in co-ordinating and guiding agricultural development all over the country. I would, therefore, suggest for your consideration that besides the existing Item No. 12 in the Federal Legislative List the following item should also be included namely "Co-ordination of the development and Agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries and the supply and distribution of food.

"I shall be grateful if you will kindly take action in the matter urgently as I understand that the Drafting Committee will shortly take up the question of the distribution of powers between the Centre and the Units."

Reclamation Schemes

Elucidating this letter, the Ministry of Agriculture would like to have legislative powers for the reclamation of waste lands, which power shall be invoked if a particular province, or state declined responsibility to reclaim large tracts for any reason.

Other powers demanded by the Ministry relate to forest laws and all working plans for forests, inland fisheries and fishery laws.

The Education Minister goes one better. In a letter dated April 28, 1948, he says:—

"I am sure you will agree with me that all our plans for the development of free India will ultimately depend upon the quality of our human material. Whether it is industrial expansion or issues relating to Defence, in every case the governing factor will be the type of individual who carries out the schemes. For the proper training of individuals, Education is essential. This is more so in India, as we have to make up for the tremendous leeway from which we suffer on account of the past bondage. Education should, therefore, be a first priority of the National Government as I am afraid that, unless this is done, necessary provision for educational facilities will not be made. Experience has shown that when the State wants, it can find the money. Thus during a war, the National Budget is always extended to undreamt of proportions to meet the war emergency. My suggestion is that Education should also be regarded in the same light.

Fissiparous Moves

"The second point to which I would draw your attention is that in the present state of development of Education in India, it is imperative that there should be Central guidance, if not Central control, on Provincial progress. You have yourself seen the dangerous symptoms of fissiparous tendencies in the recent months. If it can be secured that Education throughout India follows the same general pattern, we can be sure that the intelligentsia of the country will be thinking on similar lines. This would be a better check against the dangers of fragmentation than any centralisation of Government or concentration of power in the hands of the Central Authority.

"I find from the new Constitution, which has been accepted by China, that they have made very adequate and clear-cut provision for securing that Education should be both National and adequately financed. I would, therefore, suggest for your consideration that we may make provision in similar lines in the Constitution of India also. I would draw your attention especially to Article 162 and Article 164 of Chapter 13 Section 5 of the Constitution of the Government of China.

"I would, therefore, propose that the two following amendments be incorporated in the Constitution:—

(1) "All public and private educational and cultural organisations in the Indian Union shall be subject to the supervision of the Union Government in accordance with law.

EXPLANATION: It will be noticed that the Union Government will reserve to itself only general supervision, while all matters of administration and management will be under the control of the State Government.

(2) "Expenses for Education, Sciences and culture shall not be less than 15 per cent of the total budget estimates in the case of the Central Government, not less than 25 per cent of the total amount of the budget estimates in the case of State Government and not less than 35 per cent of the total amount of the Budget estimates in the case of Local Authorities.

"I hope that these amendments may be discussed by the Constitution Sub-Committee and put up before the Constituent Assembly in due course. In case you would like to discuss with me any of these amendments, I will be glad to do so at your convenience."

The Health Ministry has made comparatively modest demands. In a letter, dated October 21, 1948, it says:

Health Policies

"Article 225 of the Draft Constitution provides that the powers of Parliament to make laws for a State or a group of States for the time being specified in Part III of the First Schedule will be subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in that behalf by that State or group of States with the Government of India. The result of this will be that the power of Parliament to legislate regarding States included in Part III of the first Schedule may vary from State to State. This is not desirable especially in fields of administration where uniformity throughout India is essential. It is accordingly suggested that, as regards State included in Part III of the first Schedule also, Parliament may be invested with the same powers of legislation which Parliament will have as regards territories included in Part I of the First Schedule. In this connection it may be mentioned that at the Health Ministers' Conference held in Delhi early in August, at which representatives of most of the important States and groups of States which will appear in Part III of the first schedule were represented the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"The Conference recommends that, in order to establish co-operative effort between Governments on a sound basis the States should fall in line with the Provinces by transferring to the Centre such health functions as now constitute common ground for Central and Provincial action. It is only in this way that the formulation and execution of health policies on a uniform basis throughout the Indian Union will become possible."

It is expected, therefore, that the proposal that Parliament should have the same powers of legislation as regards territories included in Part III of the First Schedule as in respect of territories included in Part I of that Schedule will find general acceptance.

Article 226 of the Draft Constitution confers power on Parliament to legislate with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List subject to the conditions specified in that Article. It is suggested that with respect to such legislation also executive power may be conferred on the Union to the extent it will have in respect of concurrent subjects by virtue of Article 60 of the Draft Constitution."

Being greatly perturbed about the Employment Exchanges, the Ministry of Labour has suggested the inclusion of "Employment and unemployment in concurrent list.

A Challenge

The Agriculture Minister, it will be seen, is anxious to meet the challenge of the Finance Ministry and the Education Minister would like a constitutional provision of fifteen per cent of the Central Budget for education. The so-called challenge of Finance Ministry, however, is the challenge of Constitution. For no statement of policy, even endorsed by the Central Legislature, can override the constitution. So long as the Act of 1935 stands, the Ministry of Finance is within its rights to reject schemes, which are 'ultra vires' of the Constitution. In rejecting such schemes the Ministry is doing its duty to the country.

The Education Minister demands a statutory provision of 15 per cent of the Central Receipts which wil be untenable anywhere outside India. In the first place, Education will always come next to health. Anybody outside the Education Ministry would concede that standards of health and sanitation are extremely low in this country. It is a sheer waste of money to educate a sickly child. If, therefore, a statutory provision has to be made to finance the Education plan of the Education Ministry, a similar provision if not more shall have to be made for Public Health. The Agriculture Minister will demand a similar provision for Agriculture development in the Constitution.

Defence Services already claim about forty-five per cent of India's revenue. Ten per cent, thereafter will be left for Mr. Khosla's multi-purpose projects, Mr. Bhatnagar's Scientific Research, Pandit Nehru's Embassies, Mr. Kidwai's Civil Aviation, Mr. Gopalaswamy's Port and Railway development, Sardar Patel's Broadcasting and so on. With this attitude of the Ministries in charge of Provincialised subjects, it would be really cheaper to have a centralized government in India. The money, thus saved could be used for Education, Health and Agriculture. The crux of a federal constitution, however, lies in the sovereignty of the federating units. The sovereignty can only be maintained if the federating units had the responsibility of raising revenues to finance matters allocated to them. It will be an empty shell, if the Centre allcoated subjects to the Provinces and also took power to finance and administer these subjects.

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A SHORT STORY

UNHAPPY UNTOUCHABLE

[(BY: T. M. M. RAO)]

THE Sun had just set behind the rugged peaks and pinnacles of Harther Hills and dusk was falling. A tall, dark-skinned man, with only a threadbare piece of cloth round his waist, and a "Kambli" on his shoulders was tracing his footsteps homewards with an old woman. He was obviously a poor Harijan peasant, who had to toil and moil to eke out an existence, for his hands were hard and rough and his nails were broken and covered with dust and mud, and his whole body was perspiring by dint of his hard labour. The old woman decrepit with age, was halting ever and anon sighing sadly.

"Ah! My legs. I can go no further" faltered the old woman.

"Nay mother, it's only a furlong and then you will be in your own cottage", replied the man.

"Ah, is it? Is that the Peepal tree and that our Master's field?" she asked in a shrill voice, pointing to a big tree on their left.

"It is. It is!" repeated her son.

Then she again grasped her stick and hobbled along the road as if to go on a long journey.

In the meantime, Korga, her son, whose head was a field of brain-teasing thoughts felt greatly distressed and suddenly muttered, "Naik will be here tomorrow."

"Who, our master?" ejaculated the old woman for the news was so startling that it was shockingly received.

"Proceed", cried Korga. "What fear? If I am destined, I shall have to suffer", and sighed convulsively.

* * *

The way lay past a cremation ground where one could hear the brawling of a rivulet and the howling of jackals. At last they crawled into a wretched hovel, dark and dingy, which indicated the rustic simplicity. In a corner lay some halfwoven baskets and in another corner a drum, a pair of cymbals and a flute. On the other side of the mud wall there was a plate with a morsel of rice and pickles. On a torn mattress lay the wife of Korga, a care-worn woman with scarcely sufficient rags to cover her nakedness. Near by lay a child pinched by hunger and thirst, seeking in vain to draw nourishment from the breast of a valetudinary mother. On the whole an air of gloom and grotesqueness seemed to hang about the scene.

Korga entered the hovel and there stood the joy of his heart, his daughter, a winsome girl of ten summers with black curly hair which grazed over her shoulders irregularly.

Korga, who looked glum and abashed for a time, became aroused from the lethargy of despair and with hands outstreatched cried out "Shaki, Shaki" and held her to his worried heart.

"Father, why are you late today?" inquired Shaki with the voice of a nightingle.

"What could I do? We had been rooting out the weeds in our field and old mother could only trudge home with faltering steps."

"Why, grandmother? Can you not walk swifter? Here I stand now but in a trice I can run to my school."

"Ah, my child; you are only a toddling of ten summers. But live up to eighty years and then you will not mock at me! Here my blessings" she replied and blessed her heartily, being quite pleased at the wit of her granddaughter.

Korga having helped himself to a few morsels of food and plenty of water began to ponder restlessly.

"I have got three rupees which I shall pay the land lord and implore for mercy", muttered the poor man to himself. "And that wretch, Oh! that heartless soul Usmankhan! "added Korga and he stood in a pensive mood.

The troubled look of Korga indicated that he had undergone such trials before. For a time he was again engrossed in his own thoughts but Shaki soon began her childish prattling.

"Father! how our baby gobbles the rice! He is only eight months but eats quicker than our grandmother who is older by eighty years".

"Pangs of hunger my child and he swallows everything" he said and a tear ran down his sun-burnt cheeks.

"And grandmother? Is she not hungry? Had she been to a 'Brahmin's Meal?"

"Nay my child. Not even a morsel. She had rice only in the morning.

"Yes father. An old woman, a decrepit toothless, wrinkle faced and hunch-backed old woman" added the wily Shaki, "And how can she eat quickly? But Father "resumed Shaki before he could end his laughter, "She can weave baskets quicker than you or I."

"Practice, nothing but practice" laughed Korga.

"Shaki" called the old woman, "Indulging in idle gossipping? Finished your reading?" inquired the grandmother.

"That's all done before you trudged home" returned Shaki, with a mischievous smile on her face.

"Then come here. I shall tell you a story".

The little girl's face beamed with delight and she ran to her grand-mother.

It was late at night when the old woman had finished narrating her story, that Shaki found her father still buried in his own thoughts, tossing restlessly on a torn mattress.

"What's the matter? No sleep? Where's my flute?" she inquired, and ran in and brought her bamboo flute. She played on it so sweetly that the distressed father, worn out by toil and worries was lulled to sleep.

* * *

It was evening; Shaki was returning from her Harijan School with a broken slate and a few torn books which had been provided with great difficulty by her father. She was wending her way in that desolate region, hungry and thirsty, and at last burst into a song.

Behind her was a boy following with quick steps and on reaching her, he sang the same song in a very melodious tone.

"Sunder! Oh, son of a rich man, what wind blows you here?"

"Can't you see? It's the North-West wind" laughed the boy brimming with mischief. "And Shaki, where are you going?" inquired Sunder.

"Where am I going? I am going there — to my home. Oh that felon's dungeon, where you holy Brahmins have driven us, to hear the cry of panthers and howls of wolves. Oh! I mean to keep up the sanctity of people like you." responded Shaki.

Sunder's beaming face took a different colour.

"Shaki" cried he coming nearer.

"Oh son of a rich Brahmin, stand at a distance. The world has become very evil. In the place of "Dharma" there is "Adharam". Religion is in danger! A son of a holy Brahmin is following a poor pariah girl".

The sarcastic taunts of Shaki entered like red hot irons in an already festering wound of Sunder, and he burst out weeping — "It's not I, only a few conservative people" sobbed Sunder trying to restrain his tears.

"And your father is one of them" added Shaki.

"But soon you will see my father turning over a new leaf".

"Turning over a new leaf! Ah, your father! a man steeped in conservatism. Young zealot, your father is a Brahmin and your religion Hinduism."

"Why should you attribute this to Hinduism or to all Brahmins? It is the work of only a few conservatives who will never rub off accretions and superstitutions and wornout dogmas and customs. Why should you blame one's religion?" he blared at Shaki.

The conversation would have been prolonged and Sunder the enlightened lad of modern India would have delved deeper into the subject. But suddenly the coinversation was interrupted by the grunting of a man who was visible at a distance.

He was a stout, big-bellied man, wearing a red sacred 'dhoti' round his waist and holding an empty brass jug in his hands. His forehead was marked by three streaks of ashes and he had silver and copper coins carefully tucked up in his waist. Apparently he was a Brahmin who had gone for a heavy meal to some rich man's house.

"Oh! Shankar Bhat—your father, Sunder, stand no more. Take to your heels or else you will be caught" shrieked Shaki in utter consternation.

"You run away. Don't worry about me. I want to stand and face everything bravely" and Sunder stood adamant.

In the meantime the old Brahmin had come nearer.

You, Sunder? Thou art my son? who jostles and mingles freely with a contaminated untouchable pariah girl? You wretch, bane of my family. You should surely step out of my house" thundered the conservative father.

"Nay father. You are too hard upon these people. Are they not human beings like us? Do they carry contamination with them? It's the work of a few ignorant, conservative people."

"I, a conservative? and you a reformer? Or a shatterer of Hindu society. You bold faced imp. I shall squeeze that tongue which wags right and left. You are sinning heavily and you will have to account to God when you die. Our Shastras and Puranas speak of their contamination and these wretched untouchables will break the Hindu Society. How can a crow affect to be a swan and a beggar Indra? Can you make a Harijan a Brahmin by bathing him in the Ganges?" commanded the angry father breathing fire and smoke through his nostrils.

"Cool yourself father, cool yourself" entreated the precocious son. "Under Providence there are no favours and no frowns. Does not the same sun that shines on you shine on them as well?".

Before he could argue further the orthodox dolt had become a fearful beast and a satanic expression stole over his face.

"Oh! the world has become very evil There is wickedness everywhere in this world. In the place of righteousness there is Adharma everywhere, and you, imp, you are going to tarnish the name of your spotless family. Will you get out of my house. Will you? If not I'll hack you to pieces. I'll crack your bones" he roared in disgust and anger and dashed the copper Jug heavily on his son's head.

Sunder could speak no more. The blow on his head was terrific. He cast a parting glance at Shaki who standing a furlong away was observing silently all the tragic happenings.

The cursing, murmuring Bhat saw this, and he at once ran towards Shaki with a stick in his hand.

"Stand there, you mischievous imp. Follow my son like a mistress following a spaniel? you wretch. I shall exterminate you from the face of this earth. Hold her, stop her", he shouted at the top of his voice and ran in the direction of Shaki.

After fifteen minutes hard travail that had cost him a vigorous sweat bath and a thorough digestion, he left his prey in utter disappointment. Rippling with laughter and feeling pity for Sunder, Shaki gave a full account of the day's happenings to her father.

* * *

The sun shone with a dome of brilliancy and it was a clear bright morning. The dew sparkled on the flapping leaves. The singing birds screeching all the while, were perching on the branches.

Korga was watering the trees. The trudging of the footsteps! Hark! Here came the land-lord, Nayak, the terror of Korga. He wore a dark coat and a red turban and a dirty collar grazed against his chest. His career was composed of veritable greed and lasciviousness.

"Should I stand here for two nours expecting every minute your arrival, you wretch? Where is my money? Hand it over to Usman" ordered Nayak with his eyes fixed on the poor Korga.

"Here I am sire and here are my dues" he said and entering the kitchen brought three rupees which were the only coins left in his hourse and handed over to Usmanknan who gave it to the land lord.

"And the balance?"

"Within three months".

"Three months! I know it, I know it" replied the coxcomb and bawled out at the top of his voice. "Usman, what do you see? Exterminate that shivering wretch. He is an untouchable or else I would have shattered him to thousand pieces" grinned the ruffian.

Usman got up and his temper was ruffled He caught hold of Korga's hair and kicked him till he was tired. Great was the wailings of the old woman and the children. The patient who lay prostrate with fever was also screaming feebly.

"Two months more and I'll come again for my dues" said Nayak and he stood there no more followed by Usmankhan.

Korga's wife who was tossing on her sobbing, holding his head with both hands entered the hovel.

"Fit punishment for a wretch!" he cried and fell on the empty floor.

Korga's wife whowas tossing on her sick bed was in her last hour. The commotion created in the house on account of beating and kicking her beloved husband was too much to bear and she was breathing with increasing difficulty.

"My throat aches. Can you not make it better" cried she pitifully.

"My son, there is more for you" cried his mother and tears were trickling down her cheeks.

Korga rushed inside. "What's the matter"? he inquired utterly stupefied.

"Husband, I shall be no more" she muttered with increasing difficulty.

"Don't speak so. You will soon recover Shami" consoled Korga.

Shami looked whistfully for a minute "Where is Shaki and the baby?"

"They are near you". Shaki stood nearer, clasping her hands round her mother's neck, sobbing all the while.

She was nearly suffocated and her face became paler and paler and grew livid.

She made another effort to speak.

"Shaki, I give thee and the babe to the care of your father. Love the babe your father and grand-mother. I shall be no more."

With tearful eyes she looked wistfully at her husband and wanted to say something but she could not "W-a-t-e-r" she gasped, but before the water flowed down her gullet her dark eyes rolled upwards and became fixed ..dying....dead!

Korga clasped the lifeless corpse. "No more thy mother Shaki" he wept and all rent the whole hovel with their wailings.

* * *

Days dragged on. The motherless children felt the severence of a tie — the separation of one whom they ardently loved. At last the feeling of separation blunted

Shaki went as usual to her Harijan school and soon proved to be a talented and promising girl. The teacher soon discovered that she was a very

(Continued On Page 25)

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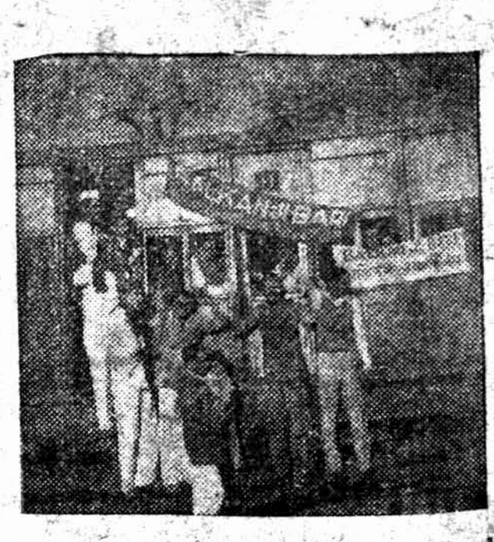
The Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference was held at Delhi during the last Christmas week.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Congress President, inaugurated the conference, and Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, presided—On the right: Shri Shevak Bhojraj, General Sscretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

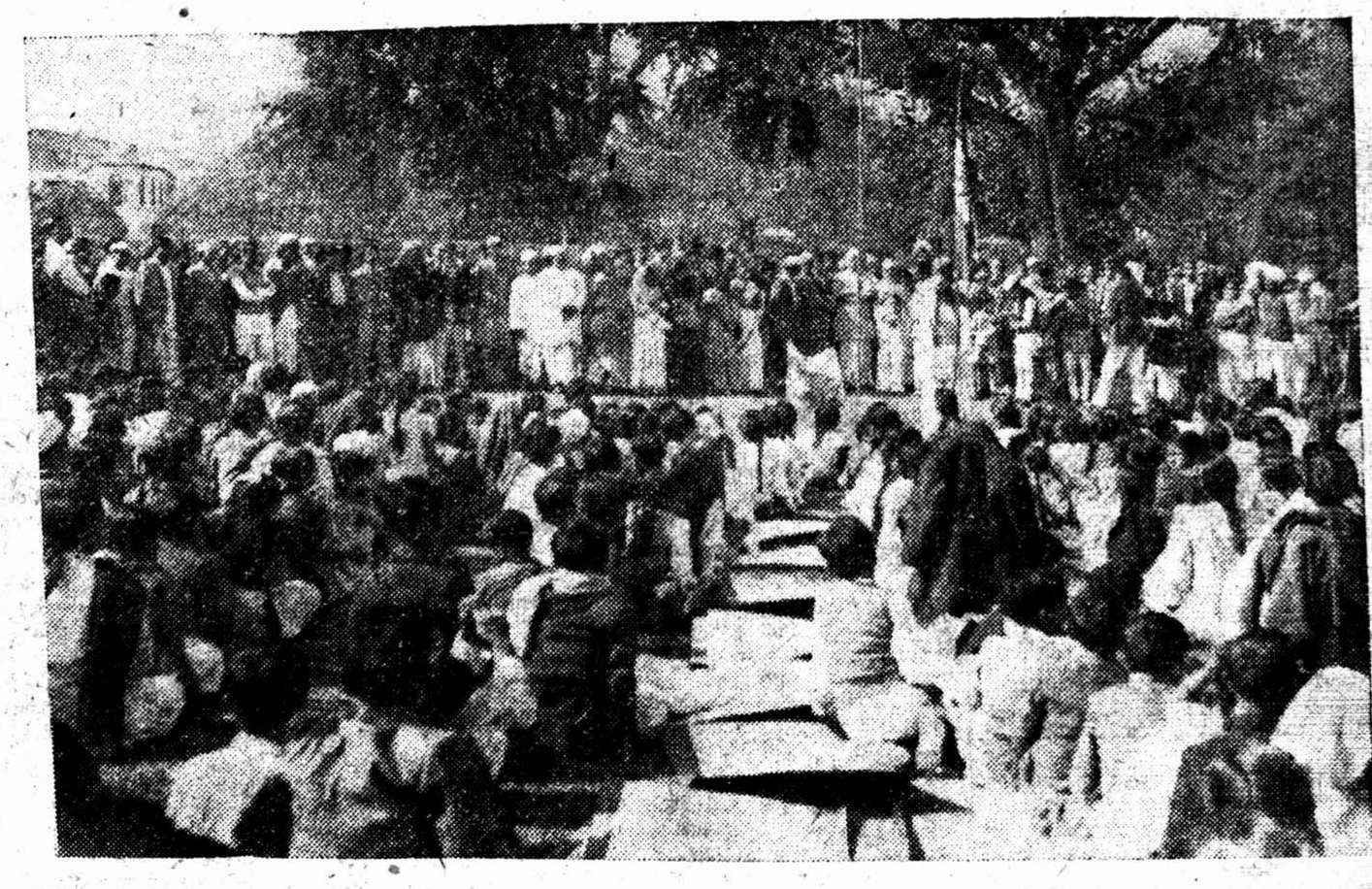
Over One Hundred Delegates from all parts of India attended, and Children's Week was celebrated.

Reception to the Delegates by Delhi Children at Gandhi Ground, where Shri B. G. Kher hoisted the Indian National Flag.



Bombay Party of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers in the Train

Sight-seeing at Delhi: Inside the Bharat Birla Mandir



Children's grand Rally which was addressed by the President and the General Secretary—After that the Children went in a Procession.

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